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Southeast Asia Report

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19 AUGUST 1986

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COMMENTARY VIEWS PORTUGUESE CHARGE ON EAST TIMOR

BK291337 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is very easy indeed to accuse another country of violating human rights. Recently, Portugal accused Indonesia of violating human rights in East Timor. As Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said after reporting to the president yesterday, Indonesia could understand the Portuguese charges. However, the charges have a different dimension because Portuguese President Mario Soares made the charges before a meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France. Thus, it is obvious that Portugal would like to involve a third party in the East Timor issue. East Timor became Indonesia's 27th province in 1976. We duly regret this Portuguese action since both sides had previously agreed to hold bilateral negotiations on the East Timor issue under UN auspices. Officials of the two countries have held such meetings to discuss the issue, including possible discussions on the issue in the UN General Assembly session.

So, why would Portugal like to involve a third party, namely the European Community? First, pressure is mounting at home on Portuguese leaders. Second, Portugal has failed in its diplomacy to win the sympathy of countries around the world for its policy on East Timor. On the contrary, Indonesia is securing increasing support for its stand on the issue as evidence in the successive postponement of discussions on the issue at the UN General Assembly. Third, East Timor has made rapid progress since the territory was incorporated into Indonesia. A number of development projects have been built. The government has been reviving economy and agriculture which were ignored during 450 years of Portuguese colonial rule. In the field of education, 110,000 out of 136,000 school-age children have been admitted to school. During the 10-year period, 80 students with bachelor degrees, 20 with masters degrees, and one post-graduate student were graduated in the territory.

Nonetheless, we must admit that not all problems have been resolved under the principle of the rule of law. Such problems exist not only in East Timor but also in other parts of Indonesia. Thus, this cannot serve as a criterion to measure the extent of the violation of human rights. As a developing country, Indonesia must face various difficult problems.

We consider the Portuguese charges against Indonesia on East Timor inappropriate. The Portuguese Government has apparently lost its direction by trying to involve a third party in the issue. Portugal does not realize that its strategy will even weaken its position in the international arena.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

BUSINESS VISA RELAXATION--Justice Minister Ismail Saleh has announced that effective 1 August 1986, citizens of 29 countries will be allowed to enter and stay in Indonesia for business engagements for 2 months without a visa. At present, citizens of the 29 countries are not required to ask for visa to vacation in the country for 2 months. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jul 86 BK] /9599

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT 'REGRETTED'--The Indonesian Government has regretted Portuguese President Mario Soares' recent statement on East Timor before the European Parliament. Speaking after calling on President Suharto at Binha Graha this afternoon, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the Portuguese president's statement was deeply regretted at a time when the UN secretary general was making efforts to find a solution to the East Timor issue at the UN forum. The minister deplored the efforts to involve a third party, namely the European Community, in an issue that is basically a problem of decolonization between Portugal and Indonesia. President Mario Soares' statement contradicted history, in which Portugal failed to implement the decolonization process properly in East Timor in accordance with a 1974 understanding between Indonesia and Portugal, which was reaffirmed in a meeting between the Indonesian and Portuguese foreign ministers in Rome on 1-2 November 1975. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja added that Indonesia did not initially intend to recall Portugal's shameful history. However, if necessary, Indonesia will do so by exposing how the Portuguese governor general left the capital of Dili on 26 August 1975 following the outbreak of a civil war in East Timor. Minister Mokhtar said that it is very surprising for Portugal now to try to blame others in defiance of history for its mistakes. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86] /9599

CSO: 4213/75

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

UMNO MEMBERS FACE DISMISSAL--The Barisan Nasional secretary general, Encik Kamarudin Zaman, says that the state advisory council of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] has identified UMNO members who are contesting as independent candidates and opposing Barisan Nasional policies in this coming general election. He said that any UMNO members found to be involved in such activities would automatically lose his party membership. The dismissal from the party will be confirmed by a disciplinary committee soon after the election. He added that investigations are also being made on UMNO members who are canvassing for the opposition parties. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 29 Jul 86] /9599

CURFEW RELAXATION--The curfew for the Sungai Ruan, Sungai Kelau, and Cheroh, in the Raub District has been relaxed for 2 hours beginning today. Pahang State Chief Minister Datuk Sri Haji Mohamed Najib Tun Razak said the relaxation is from 12 pm until 6 am which was previously from 10 pm to 6 am. As state security council director, he told a news conference in Kuantan that the step was taken based on the security forces' evaluation that the communist threat in the district is not dangerous anymore. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 30 Jul 86] /9599

CSO: 4213/176

BAYAN CONGRESS CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF BASES

HK251525 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN), a militant organization of farmers, workers, students, and other sectors, has called for the drafting of a truly nationalist and a democratic Constitution which gives "expression to the people's basic demands and aspirations."

In a position expressed during its 2d national congress held over the weekend at the University of the Philippines gym in Quezon City the militant organization asked for more participation by the people in writing the constitution since "those making the Constitution were not selected by them."

"The process of Constitution-making should not be confined to the session halls of the constitutional commission since the people had the least say in the selection of the drafters," the position paper noted, adding "the resolution of the most critical issues can only be made where the people are-- in their workplaces, the factories, farms, classrooms, and even in small discussion groups in sari-sari stores."

The militant organization also deplored the presence of U.S. military bases in the country and called for their immediate dismantling.

"The most blatant derogation of sovereignty is the more than 400,000 hectares of land occupied by the largest naval and air installations outside the U.S. mainland which expose the country to a real and imminent threat of nuclear devastation," Bayan said. "Are we to believe the preposterous claim that no nuclear weapons are stored in these military bases which form a strategic part of the U.S. international military network?" it asked.

The organization also said many treaties and agreements signed by Philippine leaders justified U.S. intervention in domestic affairs, including supporting the New Armed Forces of the Philippines "against the rapidly advancing nationalist movement of the people."

Bayan asked for the immediate abrogation of these treaties, pacts, and agreements, for being inconsistent with the policy of neutrality and for violating the people's sovereign will.

The organization also said people were suffering from diminishing wages, heavier taxes, soaring prices of commodities, widespread unemployment, and higher land rentals and asked that the constitution remove all forms of foreign domination to ensure the real growth of the nation's productive capacity.

PHILIPPINES

ASEAN 'ANXIETY' OVER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION REPORTED

HK300727 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 29 Jul 86 p 1, 6

[By Vicente M. Janedo]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations which is supposed to be a regional model for solidarity, finds itself slightly embarrassed by the awareness that the Philippines is the weak spot in its armor.

It is true that President Aquino continues to be revered as the ASEAN heroine for the serene revolution that brought her to power. In my recent trip as a participant in the Second Journalists Exchange Program through five countries (the Philippines served as the starting point) I was touched by praises as well as inquiries as to how a frail housewife like Mrs. Aquino could have toppled a strongman like Mr. Marcos.

Later, however, when the usual courtesies had been properly accorded, our hosts, becoming less congenial and more candid, sounded wary about the ability of the new government to cope with its economic and political woes, not to mention the apparently bloody intentions of the Communist rebels to seize power at the first opportunity.

In this show of anxiety over the unstable political and economic situation in the Philippines, Mrs. Aquino was spared of the blame. Evidently, the ASEAN leaders wanted to keep the reputation of the President as a ruler, by dint of what was a popularity contest more than an election, more chaste. However, whether her problems were entirely inherited by Mrs. Aquino from her discredited predecessor or not, the fact remains that the rest of ASEAN privately considers the Philippines which constitutes its southern flank as the most vulnerable. No amount of glamor that Mrs. Aquino has aroused could conceal from its neighbors the deteriorating conditions in the country.

An information ministry functionary, who said that he had been to Manila twice, tried to depict the tendency of the people and their leaders to remain carefree about the future as a possible cause of political and economic deterioration.

"Take your creaky taxicabs, for instance," he told me at a reception in Singapore, "they typify the general malaise. These rolling coffins are

allowed to operate although they frighten the tourists. Is this how everything works in your country?"

The official chuckled when he recalled a recent experience in Manila where the door of a dilapidated taxi suddenly flung open on his way to the airport. Unperturbed, the driver just told him to hold the door until they reached their destination.

In the absence of even an apology, the Singaporean forgot to tip him.

The temporary occupancy this month by former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino and his handful of military supporters of the Manila Hotel created some premature doubts about the Manila government's political strength to remain in control.

The Singapore STRAITS TIMES tried however, to play it safe. While it continued to root for Mrs. Aquino, it refused to dismiss the Tolentino mini-coup outright. The newspaper even published a biography of Mr. Tolentino. Through reportorial oversight, however, the STRAITS TIMES mistakenly created the impression that the incident involved a siege of the Manila Hotel which meant that the Tolentino forces were outside trying to force their way in when, in truth, everybody was already inside the comfortable hotel premises probably drinking "Perrier" water to relieve upset digestion caused by the tension.

When the coup eventually lost steam, my fellow journalists teased me with the epithet, "Mr. Tolentino." It was possibly a scornful reminder of our inability to handle a coup more efficiently.

It was only when the ASEAN journalists group arrived in Thailand where there was an equally unsuccessful coup attempt years ago that everyone realized that there was really nothing disgraceful about being frustrated in the attempt to grab power. The former Thai prime minister who vainly tried to regain control of the government after a brief period of chastening is now a consultant to the leaders he tried to overthrow. In the case of Mr. Tolentino, the STRAITS TIMES offered the scant comfort that "his group is one to be reckoned with by the Aquino government." This sounded like a sly hint to Mrs. Aquino to offer Mr. Tolentino a job.

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CSO: 4200/1278

PHILIPPINES

MANILA CRITICIZES U.S. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYEES ON WAKE ISLAND

HK300558 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Jul 86 p 3

[By Romin De Los Reyes]

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez yesterday denounced the termination by U.S. military authorities of the services of 200 Filipino workers in Hickam Air Force Base in Wake Island, a U.S. territory in the Pacific, allegedly in violation of the provisions of the 1968 RP-US Offshore Labor Agreement (OLA).

In a letter to U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth yesterday, Sanchez said the U.S. move to replace with Thai workers the 200 Filipino workers who had worked there for 40 years ran "counter to mutual interest and concern of both governments."

The U.S. Armed Forces service contract in Wake Island for 1986-1991 was awarded to the incumbent contractor who had entered two bids, one proposing to retain the Filipino workers and one proposing to hire Thai workers. The first bid offered the Filipino workers a 10 percent wage adjustment spread over five years. The service contract was awarded on the basis of the second bid hiring Thai workers without the wage adjustment.

"It seems obvious that the only reason for allowing the use of Thai workers is to insure that there will be no wage adjustment whatsoever during the five-year contract. The decision is being carried out without regard for the skill, dedication and reliability of the Filipino workers, which have been demonstrated in the last 40 years, including the peak years when the number rose to more than a thousand during the war in Vietnam," Sanchez told Bosworth.

Sanchez requested for an "immediate consultation with Bosworth on the matter citing Article 4 of the OLA. Sanchez also asked that the decision to replace the Filipino workers by Thais be held in abeyance. Sanchez proposed the creation of a special joint committee "on the ground that the dispute is of sufficient concern to justify formal review and for the purpose of seeking resolution of the dispute."

Sanchez appointed Deputy Labor Minister Rogelio Garcia as chairman of the committee's Philippine panel and Philippine Overseas Employment Administrator Patricia Sto Tomas and Director Luzviminda Padilla as members.

The first batch of Filipino workers are scheduled to return to the Philippines next week. The labor ministry learned about their termination after the workers telephoned from Wake Island.

Sanchez said he has received no official word on the matter from the U.S. authorities.

The OLA is the counterpart of the RP-US 1968 Base Labor Agreement governing the employment of Filipinos in the U.S. bases here. Only last week, the U.S. military authorities stood firm on its decision to dismiss 42 Filipino workers at the Subic Naval Base despite several meetings between Philippine and U.S. representatives in a joint labor committee.

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CSO: 4200/1278

PHILIPPPINES

EDITORIAL ON VISIT OF ASIAN SPECIALISTS FROM U.S.

HK310630 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Visiting Specialists"]

[Text] In a few days this country will once again play host to a number of Asia specialists from the United States led by Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II. The group is composed of media personalities and members of leading U.S. public policy research institutions, and their visit is sponsored by the World Media Association.

From what can be gathered, the team was originally scheduled to study the situation of Northeast Asia, but because of the importance of the Philippines, Manila has been included in their itinerary. Apparently, the group is on a political and military fact-finding mission because of the growing presence and influence of the Soviet Union in the region.

That only the Philippines, of all the Southeast Asian countries, will be visited, is quite significant. The reason given by Ambassador MacArthur himself is that this visit would further "enable this important and influential group to gain a better first hand understanding of the Philippines role as a central and very important country on the rim of the great Pacific basin."

Perhaps the visit of this influential group may not be coincidental to the debates now going on in this country regarding the strategic importance and necessity of the American military facilities, but it's still possible that it may have something to do with the forthcoming visit of Mrs Aquino to Washington in September. Are signals being thrown? Are messages from Washington being delivered? Is the Philippines being told what "role" to play?

We realize of course that this team of Asia specialists may really be genuinely concerned about the country for scholarship's sake to enable it to recommend policies to the U.S. Government.

It is precisely these recommendations that we are wary about.

The Philippines maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, yet we will be working with this team in relation to "the military, political, and strategic objective of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Pacific."

What does this make of the Philippine Government? A collaborator of the United States in its anti-Soviet crusade? There is no doubt that this team is working for America. One hopes that the "staffs" of government agencies do not become mere "research assistants," gathering information concerning another country with which we maintain diplomatic relations. The Philippines cannot afford to antagonize other countries, especially if it happens to be the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 4200/1278

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS REASONING FOR 22 VISA CANCELLATIONS

HK300618 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "American Intervention"]

[Text] When the American Government and its officials, in Washington or elsewhere, proudly proclaim that they "are the keepers of the flame of liberty," those who know better, and they are often non-Americans, feel that these words are not backed by their actions. In short, the American Government defines liberty based on their own subjective interests but go right ahead and interfere in the domestic political activities of other countries, even at the expense of liberty.

This manifestation of such shameless interference that goes against the grain of liberty is clear in an official letter written by an American consul to all airlines flying out of Manila. The letter reads as follows:

"In accordance with the authority contained in Department of State Regulations (22 CFR 41.134), I am writing to inform your company of the revocations of a nonimmigrant visa for travel to the United States of America issued to:"

The names of 22 Filipinos headed by Tolentino, Arturo are listed. The letter continues:

"We have given notice of revocation to the bearer of this visa and requested that the visa be surrendered to this office for cancellation."

Never in the history of the U.S. State Department has there been such a wholesale cancellation of visas primarily for Philippine political reasons. The interests of security of the United States is not even at issue. Known communists and exponents of the dreaded apartheid movement are not banned from entering the United States. Yet in the case of the 22 Filipinos, the U.S. Embassy, with unseemly haste and perhaps at the instructions of the State Department, cancelled the visas of the 22.

This is pure and simple interference. After all, the passports of these 22 people have already been cancelled, so why the need to have their visas cancelled too? While the cancellation of visas is a prerogative of embassies, they should not do it for reasons which are purely domestic in nature and which do not affect the tranquility of the foreign country concerned.

This action does not speak well of the much vaunted leader of human rights.

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CSO: 4200/1278

LOYALISTS CRITICIZE POLICE HANDLING OF INVESTIGATIONS

HK310616 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Mariam Soraya]

[Text] Officers of the Western Police District (WPD) have been accused of being one-sided and playing into the hands of politicians for the "indecent haste" with which they ordered the rounding up of "loyalists" suspected of being behind the fatal mauling of Steve Rodriguez, a Cory Aquino follower, by "loyalists" last Sunday.

The "loyalists" pointed out that Brigadier General Alfredo S. Lim, WPD superintendent, had dragged his feet in investigating the death of five men inside the Islamic Center during a "loyalist" rally near Ayala Bridge last June.

Despite the absence of an investigation, police concluded that the men were stabbed by Muslims although there were reports that their bodies actually bore gunshot wounds. The body of an engineering graduate of the Mapua Institute of Technology was found floating in the Pasig River under the Ayala Bridge the day after the rally.

Immediately after the Ayala Bridge rally last June, Lim promised to dig deeper into the alleged stabbing, but no progress has been made beyond Lim's paying lip service to a probe, "loyalists" said.

It will also be recalled that shortly before Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, former WPD chief, was sacked last 2 May, he had ordered an investigation of reports that the Labor Day rally of the "loyalists" was marred by the throwing of sharp objects by suspected Cory followers from a building on United Nations Avenue, Ermita.

Cabrera was relieved in the afternoon of 2 May.

Upon Lim's assumption of the WPD post, it had been presumed that he would pursue the investigation ordered by his predecessor, but "unfortunately, he has not," observers said.

Scores of "loyalists" were hurt, some of them fatally, including a nine-month old baby, during the Labor Day dispersal.

"Loyalists" added that authorities have failed to make any progress in the investigation of the mauling in Mrs Aquino's hometown of the so-called "Freedom Marchers" from Batac, Ilocos Norte.

Lim was also assailed for his continued disregard of the presence during dispersal operations of uniformed policemen without name plates, in violation of the law on rallies and their dispersal. Lim has also been urged to "teach his men some manners," a reference to the taunting and name-calling perpetrated by en in uniform against the "loyalists."

The rallyists complained that Lim's men have the "bad habit of hurling unprintable words at loyalists, and of truncheoning and arresting those who try to match their foul language."

One policeman without a name plate was seen by observers pointing a dirty finger at commercial model Annie Ferrer before she was forcibly dragged to a WPD vehicle last Sunday. It was pointed out that this practice only served to "inflame the passions of the 'loyalists' which are already running high." "It also does not speak well of policemen who, as law enforcers, should project an image of respectability," observers added.

Ferrer has also been the object of insults and name-calling by Lim's men. Said one "loyalist": "Whatever they may think of Annie Ferrer, what gives [words indistinct] men the right to subject her to scorn, humiliation, and gutter language in a public place.

"Loyalists" said the partisanship displayed by the WPD could be explained only by the impending transfer of police jurisdiction to the mayors.

"Kailangan nilang sumipsip," [they need to ingratiate themselves] a "loyalist" said.

"Loyalists" also criticized Lim for a press statement that Sunday's dispersal was designed to "prevent" another takeover of the Manila Hotel, the incident being "still fresh in our memory." They pointed out that the Manila Hotel takeover became possible only because armed soldiers openly sided with the civilian "loyalists." "But there were no armed soldiers on our side last Sunday," they said, adding: "How could unarmed men, women, and children possibly overpower policemen armed with guns and truncheons?"

About 1,000 policemen in brown and fatigue uniforms were fielded last Sunday.

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CSO: 4200/1278

LOCALITIES TO REGAIN CONTROL OVER POLICE

HK310622 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 29 July 86 p 2

[Text] Dumaguete City--Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. said control of police forces would shortly be returned to local executives.

Pimentel said ministry of government reorganization chief Luis Villafuerte had told him that the return of the police force supervision to the local executives was included in the proposed government reorganization plan. The MLG head added that the plan was already cleared with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Pimentel quoted the defense chief as saying he had no objection to the proposal.

Pimentel was here Friday as guest speaker during a coronation capping the town fiesta of Tanjay, Negros Oriental. He said that he has issued directives to provincial governors and city mayors to speed up the screening of probable vice mayors and Sangguniang Bayan [SB--town board] members so he could hasten their appointments.

In explaining his directive to Dumaguete Mayor Elfren Quial, Pimentel stressed that he did not give the sole authority to Quial to screen possible SB members and vice mayors, although Dumaguete is the local point being the capital of Negros Oriental. The screening will be done by Quial in collaboration with Governor-Designate Herminio G. Teves and other recommendations of sectoral groups.

Meanwhile, former MP Teodulo C. Natividad, now member of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com), has said the local earnings of the Metro Manila Commission (MMC) will no longer be remitted to the national treasury. He said gross annual earnings of the MMC will devolve to its regional coffers, instead of the usual standard operational procedure of remitting it to the Bureau of Treasury and later draws operational funds from it.

Natividad, who is a Con-Com member of Metro Manila affairs, made this remark in yesterday's "kapihan sa Maynila" [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel. He described the current practice as "circuitous." He said the proposed scheme is being seriously considered by the Con-Com.

In addition to the collection of permit or license fees, fines and local taxes, the country's National Capital Region (NCR) also receives 20 percent of

the gross total collection of national internal revenue taxes, allotments from the specific tax collections of petroleum products.

The NCR also gets 5 percent as its share of the gross proceeds from the collection of the 1.5 percent sales tax on second sale of commodities, if the articles are sold in their areas of jurisdiction.

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CSO: 4200/1278

GENERALS WHO OPPOSED FEBRUARY REVOLUTION TO RECEIVE NEW POSITIONS

HK010809 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[By Dsielro M. Roman]

[Text] Ten Armed Forces generals and ten senior colonels who had been grounded after the February revolution because of their closeness to former chief of staff General Fabian C. Ver will soon be given new assignments. This was disclosed yesterday by Major General Salvador Kison, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, who said that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had authorized the "reactivation" of the generals.

Mison said the defense chief had ordered Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos to start giving new assignments to the "floating" generals who, he said, are still young and are mostly graduates of the Philippine Military Academy.

The ten generals, who had "good" positions during the Marcos administration, allegedly acted against Enrile and Ramos during the February revolution.

Mison said Gen Ramos has some plans for the generals but was just waiting for the proper time to implement them. The positions earmarked for the generals are "very respectable" positions which call for star-rank officers, Mison said.

In re-activating the grounded generals and colonels, General Ramos was quoted by Mison as saying: "We can't continue to be divided in the Armed Forces. We have to be united."

Since they took their oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution of President Aquino, the generals have been wanting to be given new assignments, one of the generals said. Some of the generals were said to be the military leaders in the abortive coup at the Manila Hotel last 6 July.

Most of the generals and colonels are still under the government "hold-order" list and, thus cannot leave the country without clearance from Malacanang. Some of them are still under restrictions and technical arrest.

The loyalist generals expected to be given new assignments are Brigadier General Jose Ma Carlos Zumel, former superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy; Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria, former Regional Unified Command

[RUC] chief in Southeast Mindanao; Brigadier General Tomas M. Dumpit, former RUC and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander in Regional [as published] I, Commodore Ernesto Arzaga, former chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] logistics command; Brigadier General Artemio A. Tadiar, former commandant of the Philippine Marines; Brigadier General Angel Sadang, former commander of Fort Bonifacio; Brigadier General Roland I. Patuggalan, former 2nd Army Division Commander; Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former commander of the Aviation Security Command (now Pafsecom) [Philippine Air Force Security Command]; Brigadier General Crolos B. Malana, former deputy commander of the AFP Civilian Relations Service; and Brigadier General Evaristo N. Sanchez, former chief of the AFP Medical Central [formerly V. Luna] and AFP surgeon general.

The senior colonels were not immediately identified.

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CSO: 4200/1278

EDITORIAL ON SIGNIFICANCE OF ALLEGIANCE PLEDGE

HK310400 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Loyalty Pledge is Significant"]

[Text] The pledge of allegiance made by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V Ramos, along with the rest of the officers and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, is significant because it lays to rest rumors about a rift between these two key figures in the Aquino government.

Beleaguered by its detractors who condemn it as undemocratic, among other things, as freely as they can only in a country where there is freedom of expression, the Aquino government needs dissension among its top officials like it needs a hold in the head. Speculation about its instability does not do anything to keep the government on an even keel. The suspicions had to be dispelled, the wagging tongues stilled, and what better way to do that than for the principal characters in the fiction about disunity in the Aquino administration to publicly swear allegiance to the government and its democratic institutions.

It was a necessary move in light of the challenges to the legality of the present government posed by people like Arturo Tolentino, the former senator and would-be acting president, who must reject the Freedom Constitution or lose face. It is, of course, not as easy for Tolentino to renounce his stand against the authority he does not recognize than it is for Enrile and Ramos to proclaim their loyalty to the government they helped establish. But neither should we expect the government to just sit back and be amused by a dangerous precedent that could encourage the notion that it is soft, a pushover for its enemies.

In the end, Tolentino and his ilk may not be forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution whatever the outcome of the legal action taken against them for their Manila Hotel affair which the government calls an act of rebellion. The whole matter may even be made moot and academic by the new fundamental law of the land if it is ratified by the people--unless Tolentino refuses to abide by that charter either.

The whole point of this oath-taking business, as we see it, is to show government strength in the face of serious threats from its many enemies.

Enough is enough, the President has said, and truly the time has come to make people realize that reconciliation, invoked even by her critics, is not a one-way street.

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CSO: 4200/1278

PHILIPPINES

COMMUNIST PARTY WORKS TO HALT AUSTRALIAN AID

HK310410 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 11

[By Jun Basadre]

[Text] Cebu City--The Communist Party of the Philippines, working through its front organizations had waged a concerted drive for the halt of Australian aid to the Philippines, an Australian anti-Communist crusader said yesterday.

Dr Norm Walker, a ranking officer of the Long Beach, California-based Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, said the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] had undertaken the campaign jointly with the Australian communist forces.

Walker addressed a multi-sectoral seminar here sponsored by the Cebu-based People's Anti-Communism Endeavor Movement.

The CPP and Australian communist groups, Walker said, had waged so extensive a campaign "that they were able to bring pressure on our government so that it decided one year ago to hold an inquiry into whether or not this aid should be continued."

"Walker said the CPP, through its fronts, had been coming repeatedly to Australia and "promoted many lies that have resulted in great pressures being brought upon our government to stop this aid."

He named some of these groups as the Kulusang Mayo Uno [KMU--1 May Movement], Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan--New Peoples Alliance], Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, Task Force Detainees [TFD] League of Filipino Students and other groups that have been "highly successful in convincing the Western world that the danger in the Philippines is not from the communist forces here but is from the military."

Walker identified one Aida Maranan, said to be a representative of Gabriela, a militant feminist group and part of the NDF [National Democratic Front] and Etta Rosales of Bayan who early this year had both gone to Sydney. Australia on separate occasions and talked to Australian Communist Party-sponsored meetings and convinced not only the Communist Party delegates but some Australian government leaders to discontinue Australian aid to the Philippines.

At the Marxist summer school in Sydney last January, a gathering of communists in Australia held yearly, Maranan, along with other Philippine delegates from the National Democratic Front-CPP was able to convince the participants that the NDF represented some 10 million people in the Philippines, Walker said. But, she added, the Western world drew information about the Philippines from Filipinos who go to the West through the courtesy of communist parties in other foreign countries like Australia and "proclaim lies about the Philippines."

[Word indistinct] said the KMU, TFD, Bayan and other communist fronts here have made "large submissions of petitions to the Australian government against the continuation of Australian aid to the Philippines."

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CSO: 4200/1278

CABINET APPROVES GOVERNMENT BANK REFORMS

HK250548 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Jul 86 p 13

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the proposed reforms for government financial institutions, particularly the Philippine National Bank [PNB] and the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP], earlier jointly submitted by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin and Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez Jr.

Briefing newsmen yesterday after the Cabinet meeting, Deputy Presidential Spokesperson Alice C. Villadolid said it was the consensus of the Cabinet to rehabilitate the two banks. She said the first component of the rehabilitation program was the infusion of P3 billion in equity from the national government as well as the provision of additional working capital of P5 billion in the form of government deposits with these banks. She did not give a breakdown of how the P3 billion and the P5 billion would be shared by the two banks.

The second component of the rehabilitation would be the transfer of non-performing accounts totalling P142 billion currently being carried in the books of the PNB and the DBP to the national government which would then assume the accounts and formulate a system for their rehabilitation, liquidation and disposal.

Mrs Villadolid said the Cabinet agreed to maintain the social function being undertaken by both the DBP and the PNB, with the former maintaining its developmental mission and the latter retaining its commercial banking and agriculture lending.

The fourth and final component of the reform would be amending the charters of the two institutions. She said the Cabinet decided to adopt certain flexibility in amending their charters.

Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod batted for a thorough restructuring of the two banks' charter, but Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. opted to allow for a "period of adjustment" in altering the charters of the two banks.

President Aquino said "it would not hurt anyone to have some flexibility in revising the charters of the two banks." As it was the consensus of the Cabinet to allow flexibility in the revision of the PNB and DBP charters,

President Aquino asked the economic ministers "to cooperate closely" with the PNB and the DBP in revising their charters.

Removal of the non-performing accounts from the books of the PNB and the DBP would sharply cut down the resources of the two banks, to roughly 25 percent of the size of the banking system. At the same time, the six acquired commercial banks will also eventually be sold.

Mrs Villadolid said the Cabinet ministers spoke very strongly in favor of not endangering the "social capability" of the two banks, which was interpreted as their ability to help the lower income population.

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CSO: 4200/1278

AUTHORITIES PONDER OPTIONS FOR BANKS

HK300604 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Jul 86 p 9

[By George Q. Neruey]

[Text] Fiscal and monetary authorities are considering two options in stripping the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) of some P160 billion in non-performing accounts (NPAS).

Government sources said one option is for the distressed accounts to be spun off completely and sold. Another would give DBP or the PNB the management of the accounts transferred to the national government. Meanwhile DBP chairman Jesus Estanislao said that the viability of the bank would be assured until 1991 under the restructuring program recently approved for government financial institutions (GFIS).

Estanislao said that if the NPAS were transferred to the national government, the DBP would have about P10 billion resources and a networth of P2 billion to P2.5 billion.

At present, the DBP's total resources amount to about P60 billion, which means, about P50 billion would have to be transferred to an asset disposal trust. Its management or disposal would be under an asset management company.

DBP officials said that with a net worth of about P25 billion, the bank would be able to borrow about P7.5 billion to maintain viable operations. They said the bank has drawn up a five-year program covering its restructured operations from 1987-1991.

Disposal of the NPAS of the PNB and the DBP is among the major features of a sweeping reforms which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) wants under standby agreement.

The IMF agreement which is being negotiated here with an IMF group, would include a new loan package over an 18 month period.

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CSO: 4200/1278

ECONOMIC MINISTER SEEKS LIBERALIZED IMPORTS

HK310312 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[By Julie C. Nel Castillo]

[Text] Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod yesterday said the country would have to liberalize imports to benefit consumers who have been suffering from the high cost of locally manufactured products.

At a public hearing conducted by the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank imposed import liberalization program, Monsod said prices of locally manufactured goods are about 40 percent to 247 percent higher than the costs of imports.

On the other hand, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said his ministry supports the lifting of import controls but believes that its implementation should not be dictated by the IMF.

The MTI's position also indicates that the government must deregulate imports only after it has instituted measures to assure local industry of effective administration of the Bureau of Custom' operations.

The ministry's position reflects the fears of local industries that import liberalization as imposed by the World Bank and the IMF would have disastrous effects on the economy in general and on the manufacturing sector in particular because of the lack of safeguards against the possible surge of imports.

However, Monsod's National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) maintains that import decontrol would have long-term benefits not only for the consuming public but also for the local export sector.

This is because exporters, through import liberalization, will gain more access to raw materials and intermediate goods which is not possible if the importation of these items is banned or regulated by the government.

The NEDA said that if imports are controlled, exporters would be placed at a great disadvantage vis-a-vis their foreign competitors because their raw materials and intermediate inputs would be priced much higher.

Likewise, the NEDA added that small and medium scale industries would gain substantially from the lifting of controls because their access to relatively lower cost inputs would be improved and expanded.

Monsod pointed out that because industries' raw material inputs are regulated, prices of locally manufactured goods in the domestic market are higher than those of similar imported products. For example, she cited that domestic prices of locally produced printing materials are 247 percent higher than the cost of their imported counterparts.

In asking for the deferment of the import liberalization program, Concepcion said the government must take note of the present moribund state of local industries.

The MTI is specifically asking for a delay in the lifting of controls on some 383 items that still remain in the list of 1,232 products up for liberalization. "Low capacity utilization saddles these industries with higher overhead costs per unit. In view of this predicament, the MTI is sympathetic to the plea of domestic producers of the remaining 383 items for more time or a postponement of the scheduled lifting of import controls on their products until such time that the country's economic recovery would allow them to operate at viable levels of capacity utilization." the MTI said in a position paper distributed yesterday.

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CSO: 4200/1278

PHILIPPINES

IMF AGREEMENT BLOCKS INTERVENTION IN FOREX MARKET

HK310416 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 3

[By Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government is not allowed to intervene in the foreign exchange market under its agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a new standby credit facility.

Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said yesterday an agreement on a floating rate policy has been reached with the Fund. The agreement will be incorporated in the letter of intent which was being drafted jointly by the Philippine negotiating team and the IMF team yesterday afternoon.

Monetary sources yesterday told BUSINESS DAY that the agreement on the floating of the peso would pave the way for the gradual depreciation of the currency to a level that reflects its "true value."

The government will be required to remove any existing administrative and market distortions influencing the peso's value in the foreign exchange market, including controls on importation.

Analysts interpret this to mean that the import liberalization program will eventually have to be fully implemented. The CB, which has been intervening in the market to prevent a further appreciation of the peso in the face of a lack in demand, will have to discontinue such a practice simultaneous with the completion of the import liberalization plan.

At the same time, the CB will be disallowed from imposing any ceiling on the amount of dollars a commercial bank can carry at any one time. Sources said the IMF pointed to this previous practice as having a distortive effect on the exchange rate.

Under the preliminary assumptions for the 1986 and 1987 macroeconomic framework submitted by the Philippines to the IMF and made available to BUSINESS DAY, the peso-dollar exchange rate is estimated to depreciate to P21 to a dollar from the existing rate of P20.426: \$1 for this year. For 1987, projections indicate the peso will further depreciate to P21.50 to a dollar.

Monetary sources believe the peso depreciation will come about as soon as the effects of the expansionary program of the government are felt in the economy.

"It should be noted that any expansion program--increase in money supply--would inevitably put pressure on the foreign exchange rate," one source close to the negotiating team explained. But he added that the depreciation will only offset the previous non-market related appreciation of the peso.

Sources said the IMF is hoping that the further depreciation of the peso would result in Philippine exports becoming more competitive in the world market.

The expansion program of the government has been okayed by the IMF with its approval of a P114.3 billion growth-oriented budget program. The budget deficit for this year has been placed at P26 billion.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said yesterday the IMF has left the financing of the deficit to the discretion of the government. "That is our option which we will have to determine depending on the ability of the market to take certain measures. If such measures crowd out the private sector, then we will have to resort to something else," Ongpin said.

He said determining what sources to tap to finance the deficit will essentially be a Treasury operation. Under the [words indistinct], the government is contemplating issuing Treasury Bills or seeking loans and advances from the CB.

Budget Minister Alberto Romulo said an expenditure level of P114.3 billion under the 1986 budget has been agreed upon with a deficit of P27 billion. He said the revenue level will still have to be finalized although it already includes the additional \$100-million economic support fund (ESF) recently approved by the United States Congress.

As of yesterday, the Philippines and IMF were still finalizing the revenue level under the budget program. Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod said the IMF has expressed "pessimism" that the revenue target of P87 billion may not be attainable.

The IMF is questioning the effectivity of some new measures, according to Monsod, principally the new scheme of Tax collection which, the IMF said, is untested as yet.

Monsod said the government explained to the IMF that even if the revenue targets are not achieved, the expenditure level should not be reduced. "So we will assume that it is not going to be successful. To the extent that it becomes successful, then our deficit level decreases but our deficit will not decrease on account of a decrease in expenditure unless we really cannot spend it," she said.

Monsod said the government negotiating team assured the IMF that expenditures already earmarked for the rest of this year will not be diverted to projects not previously agreed upon under the program.

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CSO: 4200/1278

FOREIGN ASSETS CONTINUE TO SHOW DEFICIT

HK010632 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jul 86 p 16

["Net Foreign Assets Still Show Deficit"]

[Text] The net foreign assets of the monetary system still showed a deficit last April as the gap between the foreign liabilities and the foreign assets of the Central Bank [CB] and deposit money banks continued to expand. According to data from the CB, the deficit grew 34.35 percent last April to P133,019.4 million from the year ago level of P99,008.2 million.

The shortfall resulted largely from the 82.30 percent rise in the foreign liabilities of the CB. These liabilities which included foreign loans payable, currency deposits of foreign currency deposit units (FCDUS) and offshore banking units (OBUS), and CB certificates of indebtedness, almost doubled to P119,528.6 million from P65,565.4 million.

The increase in liabilities negated the rise in the CB's foreign assets from P15,348 million to P29,970.3 million. The result was a bigger deficit of P89k,558.3 million, 78.34 percent more than the previous year's P50,217.4 million.

Deposit money banks on the other hand, showed a slight improvement in their net foreign assets position with the deficit trimmed down 10.92 percent from P48,790.8 million to P43,461.1 million. This resulted from the reduction in their foreign liabilities from P87,881.6 million to P78,082.8 million, which more than made up for the 11.43 percent drop in foreign assets.

Foreign liabilities of deposit money banks consist of dues to banks abroad, deposits by FCDUS and OBUS, bills and payments orders payable, drafts issued and outstanding and obligations to non-residents. Their foreign assets meanwhile include receivables from foreign banks, foreign bonds, securities, currencies and exports, and foreign bills.

Net Foreign Assets
as of April 1986 & 1985
(in million pesos)

1986#

1985

Total	-133,019.4	-99,008.2
Central Bank		
net	- 89,558.3	-50,217.4
assets	29,970.3	15,348.0
liabilities	-119,528.6	-65,565.4
Deposit money banks		
net	- 43,461.1	-48,790.8
assets	34,621.7	39,090.8
liabilities	- 78,082.8	-87,881.6

#preliminary

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/1278

TEXTILE, FIBER INDUSTRIES SEE LIBERALIZATION NEGATIVES

HK310320 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The textile and fiber producing industries said it would be unfair of the government to liberalize imports of textile and fibers simply because these industries are "overly protected."

In a joint letter to Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod, dated 24 July, the Textile Producers Association of the Philippines, Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, and Chemical Fibers Association of the Philippines said the two industries were set up years ago under the government's investments Priorities Plan and were therefore governed by the Board of Investment's (BOI) rule on measured capacity.

The three associations also stressed the need for the government to "distinguish between efficiency and competitiveness among local industries and consider the adverse effects of import liberalization on the economy.

"To simply write off...existing investments (in the two industries) would be to worsen the country's unemployment problem, aggravate social unrest, dampen investor's confidence with an overall effect of jeopardizing our recovery prospects," they warned.

Under the new schedule drafted by the government for the lifting of import controls, imports of fibers and yarns will be liberalized by 31 December and those of fabrics and textiles by 30 June next year.

The liberalization of textile and fabric imports by the middle of next year would complete the World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) imposed import liberalization program.

The three associations pointed out that an industry could be efficient but not competitive against imports because of factors that are unrelated to operational efficiency.

Such factors include predatory pricing policies (or dumping), granting of subsidies, unfair trade practices, undervalued local currency and other advantages enjoyed by foreign producers but which their Philippine counterparts do not have.

They said local industry sectors that have managed to survive the economic crisis are uncompetitive because of "extremely unfavorable economic circumstances and the inherent cost disadvantages" from which they are currently suffering. Among these disadvantages are the high cost of energy (power rates and fuel prices), and the high cost of financing.

"The local industries which have not improved in efficiency have already folded up as a result of the country's serious economic crisis. The surviving local industries have shown their resiliency and are as efficient as they can be," they added.

Under the BOI's Investment Priorities Plan, which also regulated the expansion of firms in the so-called overcrowded list, the government sought to discourage unnecessary investments in industrial areas where existing capacities were "in excess" of local demand for a product.

Under such a setup, industries covered by the plan were in effect "protected," although government regulation of expansion in overcrowded areas was basically intended to conserve foreign exchange used for importing machinery and equipment.

The three associations also said that because of protectionism in the world market, export-oriented countries "are now replacing their lost markets through predatory trade practices," especially in smaller economies such as the Philippines.

They said the Philippines would be vulnerable under a free trade regime because the country still has to recover from the economic crisis and is therefore not in a position to absorb the displacement costs of import liberalization.

"Even Korea, a more economically robust country, wary of the dangers of a hasty implementation, has decided to extend the implementation of her import liberalization program until 1988," they added.

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PHILIPPINES

FIRST QUARTER GOLD PRODUCTION DROPS SLIGHTLY

HK310412 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Economic Indicator" column: "Gold Production Dips 0.63 Percent"]

[Text] Despite the production increase registered by the primary gold producing members of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines and the improvement in world prices (from the average settled price in New York of \$324.83 per ounce in April 1985 to \$340.87 per ounce last April), the gold output of both primary and secondary producers for the first four months of the year fell by 0.63 percent from the year ago level. According to the chamber's latest monthly newsletter, gold production during the period totalled 8,178.33 kilograms, 52.223 kilograms less than the 8,230.456 kilograms mined in the same period last year.

The decline in production could be attributed to the lower output of secondary producers which accounted for 58.90 percent of the total. Production of secondary producers, whose main product is copper and which produce gold only as a byproduct, reached 4,816.677 kilograms. This was 3.82 percent lower than the year ago level of 5,007.950 kilograms.

Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation (Cebu) and Benguet Corporation (Dizon), both secondary producers, reported the highest production declines of 39.74 percent or 354.522 kilograms (from 892.083 kilograms to 537.461 kilograms) and 21.55 percent or 307.490 kilograms (from 1,426.998 kilograms to 1,119.508 kilograms), respectively.

Meanwhile, production of primary producers increased 4.31 percent for the four-month period from 3,222.506 kilograms last year to 3,361.556 kilograms.

GOLD PRODUCTION January to April 1985 & 1986 (In kilograms)

Primary Producers	1986	1985	Percent Change
Benguet Corp. (Balatoc)	1,396.422	1,167.159	19.64
Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp. (Masbate)	972.295	913.559	6.43

Surigao Consolidated Mining Co., Inc.	351.553	343.550	2.33
Apex Mining Co., Inc.	309.845	323.171	(4.12)
Itogon-Suyoc Mines, Inc.	161.304	146.323	10.24
Benguet Exploration, Inc. (Thanksgiving)	107.691	121.722	(11.53)
Manila Mining, Inc.	62.446	106.837	(41.55)
North Davao Mining Corp. (Hijo)	--	100.185	--
Sub-Total	3,361.556	3,222.506	4.31

Secondary Producers

Philex Mining Corp.	1,938.868	1,824.341	6.28
Benguet Corp. (Dizon)	1,119.508	1,426.998	(21.55)
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	632.085	326.213	93.76
Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp. (Cebu)	537.561	892.083	(39.74)
Marcopper Mining Corp.	282.720	289.170	(2.23)
North Davao Mining Corp. (Amacam)	170.199	169.669	0.31
Maricalum Mining, Inc.	121.053	#	--
Benguet Exploration, Inc. (Copper Shield)	14.683	4.386	234.77
Batong Buhay Gold Mines, Inc.	#	75.090	00
Sub-Total	4,816.677	5,007.950	(3.82)
Total	8,178.233	8,230.456	(0.63)

Source: Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

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CSO: 4200/1278

PHILIPPINES

ISSUE OF NPA ABUSES INVESTIGATION RAISED

HK010700 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jul 86 p 15

[Text] The Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) held yesterday a three-hour long closed-door dialog with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos.

The meeting apparently focused on the military's proposal that PCHR also investigate alleged abuses of the New People's Army aside from those allegedly committed by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] troops.

During a press briefing after the conference, acting PCHR chairman Jose B. L. Reyes said that the meeting was "cordial" and "amiable." He said PCHR invited Enrile and Ramos to a breakfast meeting to discuss how to maximize cooperation between PCHR and the military as the committee "performs its function to investigate complaints of human rights violations."

According to a PCHR press statement, the two parties agreed on administrative arrangements to ensure that PCHR is able to act effectively and that due process is strictly observed. It added that PCHR and the military will hold continuing consultations and have opened channels of communications for that purpose.

Responding to questions, PCHR member Haydee Yorac said Ramos has already expressed through a letter his appreciation of the PCHR's position that its present charter does not mandate it to probe alleged NPA abuses. PCHR members declined to elaborate, saying they are not at liberty to discuss the matter. It appears, however, that the military would like to have the PCHR's charter amended to place alleged NPA abuses under its jurisdiction as well.

The AFP is also pressing for a clear policy regarding the release of political detainees, saying that the release of these detainees has adversely affected the morale of the troops.

PCHR had previously recommended to President C. Aquino the prompt release of political detainees held prior to the rise to power of the new administration. Persons arrested since then would face charges under existing laws.

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CS0: 4200/1278

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST COMMAND ORDERED PURGE--Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, 27 July (AFP)--The Philippines' top communist guerrillas ordered a bloody purge in their ranks in which some 100 suspected government spies were executed, military officials said here Sunday. The mass graves of at least 105 corpses, many of them said to be former NPA rebels, have been unearthed in three different places around this northern Mindanao city in the past three months, military intelligence officials said. Some 27 other New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, including some ranking commanders, are held in jungle prisons on the southern Philippine island and are awaiting "trial" for offenses including spying. The regional command of the NPA had earlier confirmed that executions had been carried out from 1985 onwards, but said that those responsible had acted on their own and were being investigated by rebel leaders. Military intelligence officials here, however, said the Mindanao commission, the highest policy-making body of the NPA in Mindanao, the heartland of the communist insurgency, had taken a "direct hand" in the purge. Other military sources here said four of those executed were guerrilla "front" commanders whose jurisdictions covered the provinces of Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur, Misamis Oriental, and Surigao del Norte. There was no immediate reaction from the NPA, the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging a rural-based guerrilla war across the country for the past 17 years. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 86 HK] /12913

FOREIGN DEBT CONVERSION TO EQUITY--Central Bank [CB] Gov. Jose B. Fernandez Jr. yesterday told bankers that the President has signed an executive order to implement the program allowing the conversion of foreign debts into equity in selected priority areas. The CB is expected to shortly release a circular laying down the guidelines of the program. CB officials earlier said among the priority areas are mass housing, export-oriented industries, export-oriented service firms, and agriculture. Under the program, the CB will buy for pesos at full face value discounted loan papers held by foreign creditors provided the investors put the proceeds in priority investment areas. The program supplies only to foreign loans granted by banks to the public sector. [Text] [Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Jul 86 p 10 HK] /12913

HELICOPTER GUNSHIPS TO HELP TROOPS--Over in the north, the military yesterday sent two S-76 helicopter gunships to Ilocos Norte to help army troops pursuing a band of about 200 New People's Army rebels who fled after an encounter in

Manalpac, Solsona. Commander of the regional unified command Colonel Jesus de la Cruz has requested for the sending of the helicopter gunships to support ground operation. De la Cruz said one member of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF], identified as Danilo Marsig, was killed while another CHDF, Elizalde Lorenzo, was wounded during the initial fire fight in [word indistinct], Ilocos Sur. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86 HK] /12913

PROVINCE TO BE ABOLISHED--Negros del Norte will be reverted to Negros Occidental despite a petition for its retention as a separate province. Negros del Norte was created early this year by Batasang Pambansa No. 885, passed by the defunct Batasang Pambansa, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK] /12913

P3.9 BILLION ON JOB-CREATION PROGRAM--President Aquino yesterday [31 July] announced that the government is embarking on a massive national emergency employment program. This will generate some one million new jobs, mostly in the rural areas, in the next 18 months. The president allotted P3.9 billion for the job-creation program for disbursement in quick-yielding projects between now and December. The amount is part of the P8.7 billion budget realignment approved by the president for priority government expenditures this year. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK] /12913

FOUR MINISTRIES TO BE ABOLISHED--The Ministries of Human Settlements, Energy, Information, and General Services will be abolished. Government Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte said his recommendation to abolish the four government ministries are contained in a report which he submitted to the cabinet for approval. At the same time Villafuerte disclosed that of the 214 nonfinancial government corporations, 38 of them are recommended for abolition, 87 for privatization or sale to the private sector, 21 for merger or consolidation, 14 for conversion into regular units, 8 for self-regulation, and 46 for temporary retention. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK] /12913

AIR-TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS' STRIKE--Manila, 1 August (AFP)--Government air-traffic controllers ended a wildcat strike Friday after crippling international and domestic flights in the Philippines for nearly seven hours, officials and strikers said. The strike ended at 1:48 p.m. (0548 GMT) even while negotiations on a settlement were still going on, a spokesman of the strikers said. International Flights resumed first. President Corazon Aquino had intervened in the case, aviation officials and strike leaders said. The controllers were demanding a tripling of their average 1,800 peso (\$83) monthly salary. As government employees, they are banned by law from going on strike, said Greg Coronel spokesman for the Bureau of Air Transportation which employs the 256 striking controllers. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 1 Aug 86 HK] /12913

JAPAN GIVES FOOD--Tokyo, 25 July KYODO--Japan will donate 50 million yen worth of food as emergency aid to starving islanders on Negros in the southern

Philippines, the government said Friday. The government will underwrite shipping expenses for delivering 300,000 meals of dehydrated bread, kept as emergency food by local authorities in Japan, the foreign ministry said. A sugar-cane growing region, the local economy in Negros has been devastated because of the collapse of sugar prices, and most people there have been thrown out of work. According to foreign ministry sources, at least 140,000 children on the island are suffering from malnutrition. In March, the Japanese government also donated 100,000 dollars as emergency aid to the islanders. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in Japanese 0128 GMT 25 Jul 86 OW] /12913

FORMER NPA COMMANDER VISITS OKINAWA--Bernabe Buscayno, former commander of the Philippine Communist Guerrilla New People's Army (NPA) and de facto leader of the "People's Party," a new political party to be formed in late August, is scheduled to visit Okinawa on 4 August to give lectures and attend exchange meetings in the prefecture. Buscayno, who was released from prison following the birth of the Aquino administration, after serving 10 years in jail, aims to form a new party to organize leftist forces among the Philippine masses, who were the driving force in the "February Revolution." He reportedly will play a role of supporting the Aquino government from the "left." Exchange meetings to be attended by him are scheduled for 4 August, at 1800, at the NHA Municipal Employees Hall, and for 5 August, at 1800, at the Nakagami Education Hall (with an admission fee of 1,000 yen each). A talkfest with the JSP Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters is also scheduled. For the inauguration of the People's Party, work is now underway to draft its platform. As its concrete policies the party calls for the removal of U.S. military bases, land reform in its true sense, and state management of key industries. Promoters of the party have expressed their intention to participate in the Aquino government, positively and critically. Buscayno is said to have no ties with the NPA at present. The meetings in Okinawa will be sponsored by Zenshun Arakaki, chairman of the JSP Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters, attorney-at-law Kantoku Teruya, and others. [Text] [Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 30 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2 OW] /12913

NPA MEMBER RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL--The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the release of a woman suspect member of the New People's Army (NPA) from a military hospital. Ordered released from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Medical Center was Alicia Baquing, one of the two persons in a habeas corpus petition lodged before the high court. At yesterday's en banc session government lawyers representing the military assured the high court that Baquing will be released to the custody of the petitioners counsel. State lawyers informed the high tribunal that the military has no sufficient evidence to charge Baquing with rebellion. "We have no intention to detain her... We are only extending her medical assistance," the Office of the Solicitor's General (OSG) said in a counter writ. Baquing, 25, known as "Ka Lita" reportedly admitted being a member of the NPA organizing committee based in Ilocos Norte. The OSG, however, recommended the continued detention of another suspected NPA leader also confined at the same military hospital, citing two warrants of arrest issued against him. Eliezer Corpuz, 35, known at "Ka Rea" was tagged by the military as NPA chairman of its regional instructors committee in Northern Luzon. By Marichui A. Villanireva [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 3 HK] /12913

RAMOS ON FIREARMS REQUESTS--Camp Olivas, Pampanga--The escalating request for firearms by municipal officers in charge has alarmed AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Ramos. "If this is not stopped, we will be rebuilding the old structure of private armies before the February Revolution which was discredited by the people," Ramos told the Conference of Military Commanders here yesterday afternoon. The General made it clear that it is the duty of the military to collect and not to distribute firearms. He also emphasized that the AFP is not a source of supply of firearms. He told his field commanders that if they will be continually flooded with such requests, they should ask the requesting party to put down the matter in writing. Ramos was also obviously disturbed by recommendations of OIC's for the appointment of some constituents in the Civil Home Defense Force. "This is a turn about to their demand for the abolition of the CHDF," Ramos noted. In his remarks, he encouraged military personnel to join other sectors of the community in expressing their views on issues related to the drafting of a new constitution. [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 5 HK] /12913

STRIKE VIOLENCE LINKED TO ENRILE--Barely a week after Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez had warned police and military authorities to stay away from strikes unless there is outbreak of violence, soldiers reportedly broke through a picketline Monday at Royalty Garments in San Pedro, Laguna, allegedly on orders of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Rolando Olalia, KMU chairman, said a truckload of soldiers from the Laguna PC [Philippine Constabulary] command, armed with truncheons and guns, swopped down on some 100 strikers at the garments firm, broke up the picketline, and destroyed the makeshift tent set up by the workers since they struck last 29 May. Asked to comment on the incident, Sanchez said he had yet to receive a report on the incident or see a copy of Enrile's alleged telegram to military authorities ordering the dispersal. He reiterated, however, that police and military forces should not intervene in the picket-line to prevent the escalation of strikes. Olalia said other workers in that southern Tagalog province are set to stage a sympathy strike, in protest over the dispersal operation at the garments firm. Enrile's telegram, dated 18 July, allegedly instructed the Laguna PC to "take immediate and appropriate action" on the two-month old strike. Olalia said the strikers are arrested and detained at the Laguna PC headquarters in Los Banos. [By Sandra De Jesus] [Excerpt] [Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Jul 86 p 2 HK] /12913

SEQUESTERED RADIOS UNDERMINE GOVERNMENT--Sequestered radio stations owned by Marcos crony Roberto S. Benmedicto are allegedly trying to undermine faith of the listening public in the leadership and administration of the Aquino government. This was reported yesterday by officer-in-charge [OIC] Antonio B. Bantolo to the Presidential Commission on Good Government. In his report to Commissioner Raul Daza, Bantolo recommended the suspension of DYSJ-Antique station manager Lory Marcelino, IBC [Inter-Island Broadcasting Corporation] regional manager Eddie Liczi, radio announcers Bobby Rodriguez and Delve Dianala of DYNG-Iloilo City. The radio stations, which include DYRC-Kalibo and DYJJ-Roxas City, are part of the Visayas network of the Inter-Island Broadcasting Corp. which the PCGG sequestered last 8 July. According to Bantolo, Rodriguez and Dianala last 23 July "lambasted and satired" the PCGG by "inaccurate and misleading accounts of how he (Bantolo) implemented the

commission order assigning him as OIC of the sequestered network in the Visayas." IBC Western Visayas region manager Eddie Liczi even tolerated the irresponsible broadcasting of his radio announcers, Bantolo told Daza. Bantolo also warned the commission that unless drastic measures are taken against these IBC personnel, a threat to the interest and security of the country looms in the Western Visayas. [Text] [Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 6 HK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1278

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SOTH SPEAKS AT MPR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK190758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From speech by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, at 18 July meeting in Phnom Penh to mark MPR's 65th national day--recorded]

[Text] The victory of the Mongolian people's revolution over feudalists and imperialists in 1921 opened a new page in the history of the Mongolian people. This victory liberated the Mongolian people from the yoke of feudalists and foreign oppressive class and their exploitation. It brought independence and freedom to the fatherland. This political achievement was directly linked to the historic event of the 20th century, namely the great October Revolution in Russia, which opened a new era in mankind's history. This is the first time in the history of feudalist Mongolia that a people's revolution scored a victory with the firm organization and education of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], a new party adhering to Marxist-Leninist principles. This victory was possible due to the assistance and support from internationalists, Soviet Union, and the close relations with world revolutionary movements.

During the past 65 years, under the correct leadership of the MPRP, which is currently led by Comrade General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh, the heroic and valiant Mongolian people have braved and overcome all kinds of difficulties and scored brilliant victories in every field, political, economic, social, cultural, and so on. Since the beginning of the 4th decade, the MPR has stepped into a new phase, that is one of building socialism. In this phase, the role of the party leadership had been heightened and the principle of planning and control by the party on economy and culture has been strengthened. Economic, organizational, education, and cultural activities have been expanded. Socialist democracy has been making progress. The unity of the party and the people has been strengthened. The Mongolian people have further strengthened the socialist structure of the national economy based on long-term planning and implementation of socialist norms. This progress has transformed Mongolia from an agricultural country into an agro-industrial one. Mongolia has successfully achieved socialist collectivization in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since then, socialist production relations have dominated the entire national economy. Between 1960 and 1985, the GNP has increased four-fold while others have increased three-fold. One-third of the

GNP was achieved by agriculture whose production has doubled since 1960. The coal industry has increased nine-fold in the past 25 years. Production of electricity has increased 17 times. Basic changes have taken place in the cultural life of the Mongolian people. Forty-four percent of the population possess secondary or higher education. All levels of educational networks and vocational and technical training have made constant progress.

With the recent brilliant success of the MPRP's 19th Congress and the implementation of the eighth 5-year socioeconomic development plan, a new stage has been reached in advancing the Mongolian revolution toward advanced socialism and communism. This has further heightened the MPR's prestige and role in the international arena. On behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, I highly appreciate the great success of the Mongolian party, government, and people during the past 65 years and would like to once again affirm our support for the peace initiatives of the MPR on signing a non-aggression treaty and non-use of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific region.

We note with satisfaction the development of the fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our two parties, governments, and people, based on the unchanging principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed in 1981, between the PRK and the MPR. The recent signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986-90 between the governments of our two countries further shows a new step in the development of these relations.

I would like to express once again gratitude for the support and assistance of the fraternal Mongolian party, government, and people for the just cause to struggle of the Cambodian people to defend and build the fatherland toward socialism.

Dear Comrades and Friends: During the past more than 7 years, the Cambodian revolution has scored brilliant victories. We have thwarted the warmongering and destructive maneuvers of the enemies and firmly defended our national independence and revolutionary gains. The economic base has been partly restored, enabling the gradual return to stability of people's life and the building of a new economic base. We have also built up regular forces of the Cambodian revolution. We have primarily rebuilt the party and transformed it into an important factor in achieving every success of the Cambodian revolution.

This is a victory for national and international solidarity forces and, first of all, the strategic alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the solidarity with the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the main pillar. The Cambodian revolutionary forces are being firmly strengthened while the enemies are deteriorating and facing more difficulties than ever. The situation in the world, Asia, and Southeast Asia has constantly developed in our favor, to the detriment of our enemies. Imperialism and international reaction, with the U.S. imperialists as ringleaders, have not yet abandoned

their maneuvers of fomenting war to dominate the world. The Reagan administration is escalating the nuclear arms race aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and is constantly interfering in many parts of the world through armed subversive activities. Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Thai reactionaries, have continued to nurture the tripartite Cambodian reactionaries to undermine the Cambodian people's security and life. The U.S.-Thai joint military exercise "Cobra Gold 86" is another dangerous activity for the PRK and the three Indochinese countries.

The KPRP's fifth congress has clearly set the strategic tasks for the current phase of the revolution, namely firmly defending national independence, and building the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism through transitional stages. This is the bright future of the Cambodian fatherland. This is the happiness of Cambodian workers. No maneuver of the enemies of all stripes and their lackeys, no matter how barbarous or perfidious, can sidetrack us from our tasks.

We absolutely support the declaration of the summit of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact members in Budapest. We pledge to support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the MPR, supporting the struggle of people in Central America, the Middle East, and Africa and opposing U.S. imperialism, Israeli reactionaries, and South African racists. The Cambodian revolution will certainly score a complete victory. The MPR will certainly be strengthening from day to day. Peace and socialism will certainly be victorious! [Applause]

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CSO: 4212/93

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO COMMENTARY MARKS SRV WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK280859 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Noble Model of Heroism of the Vietnam People's Army"]

[Text] On 27 July 1986, our entire people and army throughout the country solemnly celebrate the Vietnamese war dead and invalids day in order to express our sincere, profound, and unforgettable gratitude to the fallen and disabled combatants and the cadres and combatants of the VPA for courageously volunteering with a great sense of patriotism and proletarian internationalism to make all kinds of sacrifice for the sake of the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause. Our people and army all over the country will never forget the valiant struggle of the heroic combatants of the fraternal VPA in the cause of national and class liberation. At present, the excellent sons and daughters of Vietnam firmly uphold this great tradition in the defense of their socialist fatherland and the revolutionary cause of fraternal Cambodia and Laos with the loftiest sense of proletarian internationalism.

At all stages of the Cambodian revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese people have sent their beloved sons and daughters to join shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian army and people, while enduring all kinds of hardship, in the struggle against enemy aggressors. From the struggle to drive out the French colonialists, Japanese militarists, and U.S. imperialists who were committing aggression in the Indochinese peninsula to the fight against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, always upholding the banner of internationalist solidarity the VPA cooperated with the KPRAF in waging a courageous struggle, daring to make all kinds of sacrifice, and displaying the greatest energy in resolutely refusing to lose even a square inch of territory or to become subjugated or cowed by the enemies by firmly following the immortally significant statement of President Ho Chi Minh, famous leader of the Vietnamese fatherland, who said that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

When the Cambodian people eked out a miserable existence in the sea of blood and tears and were threatened by the danger of genocide and loss of territory because of the ambitions of the Chinese great Han expansionists who used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang of cutthroats to wreak havoc on the

Cambodian people and territory, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army joined in making all kinds of sacrifices and saved the Cambodian people from the danger of genocide and loss of territory on 7 January 1979. In addition to this fathomably great service, despite their own needs and shortages, the Vietnamese people shared a grain of salt and a bowl of rice with their fraternal Cambodian people in order to carry on the beautiful tradition and strategic solidarity between the two nations.

At the request of the Cambodian people, cadres and combatants of the VPA continue to cooperate in combat sharing the same trench with the KPRAF in opposing the remnants of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits who have been infiltrating our country from across the Thai border for subversive actions against the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

For the past 7 years plus, the VPA has continually expanded the sense of noble strategic solidarity with us. All great all-round successes scored by our people during these past 7 years plus cannot be separated from the contribution made through great sacrifices in blood and flesh by the heroic VPA. Particularly, the resounding, historic victories won during the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border by our army and people were made possible thanks to the wholehearted assistance of the heroic Vietnamese Volunteer Army who has always upheld the spirit of sharing weal and woe, setting excellent examples, and fighting to the death together.

On the occasion of this Vietnamese war dead and invalids day, the entire party, army, and people of Cambodia would like to bow down in tribute to the souls of the Vietnamese combatants who sacrificed their lives and to express most profound gratitude to the invalids, cadres, and combatants of the VPA and their families, especially their mothers, sisters, and children who, brimming with courage, patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, have sacrificed everything for the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

Once again, the entire Cambodian party, army, and people would like to express deep gratitude to the Vietnamese war dead and invalids and vow to learn from the model of heroism and spirit of proletarian internationalism of the VPA, to hold aloft the sense of patriotism coupled with the sense of internationalist solidarity in order to advance toward more and greater successes, and to further strengthen and expand the bonds of special solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam for the cause of socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4212/93

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTS ARMY UNITS ON INVALIDS DAY

BK291014 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] In order to contribute to encouraging the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the war dead and invalids day, 31 July 1983-86, implementing the circular of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the circular of the Defense Ministry, the General Political Department issued the following directive on how the KPRAF should celebrate the occasion on 31 July:

All units of the KPRAF, regional forces, brigades, provincial and municipal garrisons, regiments, and schools under the General Political Department must have how-to plans and formats that can be implemented positively, unequivocally, and with simplicity, thrift, and a high yield along the following lines:

1. Organize courses for cadres and combatants so that all and everyone of them clearly grasp the meaning of 31 July, which is not only a day to hail and admire the achievements and feats left behind by the noble sacrifices of the disabled and dead soldiers but a day on which all cadres and combatants must remember and be sincerely grateful to the disabled and dead combatants. It is also an occasion to further expand and strengthen the flawless and immortal friendship of our cadres and combatants toward the disabled and dead comrades and families that have rendered service to the fatherland. It is imperative to teach cadres and combatants about the policy vis-a-vis the dead and disabled soldiers, policy in combat, and policy vis-a-vis the rear.
2. Organize review and evaluation of strengths and weaknesses, select experiences of units, set forth plans for future implementation in managing, feeding, and nursing disabled and wounded soldiers and families of dead soldiers and the implementation of all policies, and concretely praise in time units or individuals outstanding in the implementation of all policies.
3. All units must closely cooperate with local authorities, mass organizations, students, and children in making everybody conscious of his duty to provide support for disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers in the localities, such as organizing campaigns to wholeheartedly provide moral and material assistance and support to them:
 - a. Actively search for and provide timely support to disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers who meet all qualifications but have not yet enjoyed their rightful privileges.

b. Rescue and aid disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers who face serious difficulty, such as serious illness, particularly aged disabled soldiers and aged parents of dead soldiers as well as orphans of dead soldiers.

c. Provide material aid such as medicines and technical assistance and draft animals for production work and help repair, build, or clean houses of disabled and sick soldiers and families of dead soldiers.

d. Encourage people to send gifts and letters or organize delegations to visit disabled and sick soldiers at state-owned or unit-owned nursing homes, sick and disabled soldiers under treatment in hospitals, and those as well as families of dead soldiers in the localities. The goal of these activities is to express gratitude to and encourage them to preserve their sense of patriotism and heroism and to do their best to take part in production efforts and other work so as to contribute to building the fatherland and stabilizing their own living conditions. In each work unit, if a disabled or sick comrade is working there, all must visit him and encourage him to fulfill and improve his work.

e. Organize outings to repair, sweep, weed, and lay wreaths at tombs of soldiers or at dead soldiers monument.

f. Remind nursing centers to take good care of disabled and sick soldiers.

4. All localities must organize courses for disabled, wounded, and sick soldiers so that they clearly understand the attention paid by the party and state upon them for the great service they rendered to the nation; encourage them to constantly develop their tradition of heroism against all psychological warfare tricks and other inactive phenomena; and organize entertainment, such as screening films and performing dances for them.

5. The propaganda and education commissars, following the directive of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, must work out a training program for the whole army through newspapers, radio, and television, and must prepare documents in detail for each ministry to be sent as greetings on 31 July 1986 to disabled and sick cadres and combatants recuperating or being treated at hospitals, nursing centers, and people's homes in the localities and to families of dead soldiers.

6. The General Political Department, in cooperation with the KUFNCD National Council, must organize delegations of the party and state to visit a number of places where Cambodian and Vietnamese wounded, disabled, and sick soldiers are resting, being treated, or being nursed, and visit the families of dead soldiers as warranted.

All units must cooperate to carry out well this directive and, later on, they must compile reports on the concrete results obtained and forward them to the political commissars to sum up and report to the General Political Department.

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CSO: 4212/93

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-27 JULY

BK280718 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 21-27 July:

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 0426 GMT on 27 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Kandal Stoeng District had tilled 1,000 hectares of land and planted more than 800 hectares of various types of rice out of the 12,500 hectares of land earmarked for this rainy season. Last dry season, peasants in this district collected 730 hectares of rice with a total yield of 1,545 metric tons and sold more than 900 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Leuk Dek District had sowed more than 20 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 100 hectares of the early rice seedlings, and broadcast more than 20 hectares of floating rice.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 0528 GMT on 27 July reports that peasants in Preah Net Preah District have so far plowed 13,000 hectares of the 28,970 hectares earmarked for this monsoon rice cultivation. They also sowed rice on 1,000 hectares and covered hundreds of hectares with subsidiary food crops. The authorities in this district supplied the peasants with 73 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and quantity of kerosene. In Moung District, the peasants plan to grow rice on 38,000 hectares this monsoon season. By the end of June, they had tilled 6,000 hectares of the land, including 4,600 hectares turned up by tractors. Moreover, they had sown rice on 3,000 hectares, raised rice seedlings on 50 other hectares, and transplanted the IR-36 rice on 20 hectares of land. In Phnum Srok District, the peasants have so far planted rice on 3,700 hectares of the already plowed 5,600 hectares. They also raised rice seedlings on 100 hectares of land. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 July reports that in the past 6 months, veterinary service in Battambang Province gave vaccination shots to 65,700 head of cattle and about 2,000 pigs against epizootic diseases. Over 145,400 oxen and 37,140 buffalo are now seen throughout Battambang Province, 108,835 of which are draft animals. SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 21 July reports that by now, the peasants in Sisophon District have put more than 7,800 hectares under monsoon rice by direct sowing and transplanting, including more than 2,200 hectares of the IR-high yield varieties. Besides rice, the peasants also covered 420 hectares with subsidiary food and industrial crops. In the first half of this year, they

sold some 3,000 metric tons of surplus rice to the state in exchange for farm tools, household utensils and a quantity of other necessities. The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Sisophon District broadcast and transplanted more than 7,800 hectares of various types of rice out of the 39,000 hectares earmarked for this season. They also planted almost 300 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 120 hectares of industrial crops.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1128 GMT on 23 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Ponhea Krek District had tilled 4,530 hectares of land, raised rice seedlings on 920 hectares, put 1,200 hectares under floating rice, and planted 1,480 hectares of long-term rice by direct sowing. This year the district plans to grow 20,100 hectares of monsoon rice, 1,170 hectares more than last year. Besides rice, the peasants planted 1,580 of subsidiary food crops. The district's trade service supplied the peasants with 80 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 July reports that in June the veterinary service of Kompong Cham Province vaccinated almost 29,000 head of cattle and hundreds of pigs against epizootic diseases. SPK in French at 1156 GMT on 21 July reports that by the end of June the peasants in O Reang Euv District had worked on 2,970 hectares of land, sowed 480 hectares of rice, and planted 270 hectares of other kinds of rice out of the 15,864 planned for this season. The trade service provided the peasants in this district with 200 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 184 liters of insecticide, and 8 metric tons of rice seeds. The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 July reports that by mid-June the trade service in Kompong Cham Province had bought almost 9,900 metric tons of paddy and received more than 2,700 metric tons of paddy from the peasants as patriotic contributions.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Toek Phos District had sold almost 400 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kampot Province: The radio at 2300 GMT on 22 July reports that by the end of the first half of 1986, the peasants in Kampot District have distributed nearly 500 metric tons of paddy as national patriotic contributions and sold more than 430 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. SPK in English at 0528 GMT on 27 July reports that by mid-July, the peasants in Angkor Chey District had transplanted rice on 1,550 hectares, including 180 hectares of the IR-36 rice variety. By the same period, the peasants in Banteay Meas District had raised rice seedlings on 2,350 hectares and transplanted rice on 1,800 hectares of land. They also planted 480 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The peasants in Banteay Meas District plan to grow 22,790 hectares of rice this monsoon. SPK in French at 1121 GMT on 26 July reports that by the beginning of July, the peasants in Kampot Province had sold more than 5,500 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in English at 1128 GMT on 23 July reports that by early July, the peasants in Kompong Trach District sold some 1,300 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 22 July reports that in the first half of this year the veterinary service in Kampot Province vaccinated more than 78,300 head of cattle against epizootic diseases.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 23 July reports that during the first half of this year, the peasants in this province sold 3,110 metric tons of paddy and gave 570 metric tons of paddy to the state as national patriotic contributions.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 2300 GMT on 21 July report that by mid-July, the peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had tilled almost 1,500 hectares of land, sowed almost 400 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 500 hectares of rice. They also planted 500 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in French at 0458 GMT on 27 July reports that during the first half of this year, the peasants in Prey Veng Province sold more than 9,000 metric tons of paddy and 1,100 metric tons of beans and sesame to the state. By the end of June, the peasants in Baphnum District tilled 2,000 hectares of land, sowed 450 hectares of rice, and transplanted 100 other hectares of rice out of the 19,850 hectares earmarked for this season. SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 21 July reports that since the beginning of this monsoon, the peasants in Kamchay Mea District have plowed 5,560 hectares of land of the plowed area, 290 hectares were sown with rice, 160 hectares with floating rice, and 20 hectares with short-term rice. They also planted 100 ha of slash-and burn rice and 250 hectares of subsidiary food crops. This year, the peasants in Kamchay Mea District sold the state 1,200 metric tons of surplus rice. The cattle population in the district now risen to 18,220 head, including 13,500 draft animals.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in French at 0426 GMT on 27 July reports that during the current fishing season which is drawing to an end, 7,600 metric tons of fish or 86 percent of the plan have been caught. The radio at 2300 GMT on 24 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Sot Nikom District had tilled more than 1,000 hectares of land and planted more than 1,300 hectares of various types of rice and more than 350 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Stung Treng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 22 July reports that by mid-June, the peasants in Thalabarivat District had tilled more than 100 hectares of land, sowed 21 hectares of rice, transplanted 15 hectares of rice, and planted more than 370 hectares of highland rice and 120 hectares of corn and other subsidiary food crops.

Takeo Province: The radio at 2300 GMT on 22 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Tram Kak District have tilled more than 2,850 hectares of land, sowed nearly 1,700 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted more than 600 hectares of rice. The radio at 2300 GMT on 25 July reports that during the first half of this year, the peasants in Samraong District sold nearly 900 metric tons of paddy and gave more than 600 other metric tons as patriotic contributions to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 July reports that by 8 July, the peasants in Takeo Province had tilled nearly 38,800 hectares of land, broadcast more than 1,800 hectares of floating rice, sowed more than 12,900 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted more than 13,000 hectares of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 July reports that by the end of June, the peasants in Chantrea District had tilled more than 3,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 440 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 650 hectares of various types of rice, and planted more than 150 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

/9599

CSO: 4212/93

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

HENG SAMRIN NOTES BCP ANNIVERSARY--On the 95th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent its Central Committee a greetings message which reads in part: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the working class, and the entire Cambodian people, I would like to extend our warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes to the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian communists, and the entire Bulgarian people. Under the brilliant leadership of the BCP, the Bulgarian people won historic victories over the fascists and imperialists and actively contributed to the construction of socialism on the basis of authentic Marxism-Leninism. The recent 13th BCP Congress reflected the reality of advanced socialism in Bulgaria and the development toward modern sciences and technology, the constant effort and concern of the Bulgarian party and people to provide for the needs and well-being of the people. The Cambodian party and people sincerely thank the Bulgarian party and people for their valuable support and assistance for the building of a socialist Cambodian fatherland and its active contribution to the defense of peace, socialism, and freedom of all people in the world. May the bonds of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties and peoples further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86] /9599

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH THANKS HENG SAMRIN--Recently, Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee. The message says in substance: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to express profound thanks for your cordial congratulations on my election to the post of general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and for your solidarity with the Afghan workers in the struggle to preserve revolutionary gains and build a new society in our country. We firmly believe that the existing fraternal relations and militant solidarity between the PDPA and the KPRP, based on the principles of progressive ideas in our era and proletarian internationalism, will further develop for the benefit of the people in the two countries and in strengthening world peace. We wish you new successes in your struggle against imperialism and reactionaries and in building an advanced society in Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN KOMPONG THOM--During the first half of 1986, cadres, personnel, workers, various mass organizations, and armed forces in Kompong Thom Province closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and launched sweep-up operations against the enemies, putting out of action more than 700 enemy soldiers, including 180 killed on the spot, 128 wounded, and 29 taken prisoner. We seized a large quantity of war materiel. Along with this, proselytizing work was vigorously carried out. As a result, 437 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and returned to local state authorities and people, bringing with them 225 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Currently, people in every locality in the province are promoting and implementing the three revolutionary movements to score great victories in the second half of 1986. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN THANKS SED--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks to the Socialist United Workers party of Germany Central Committee for its greetings on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the entire Cambodian people, I would like to express warmest gratitude to the German party and people for their moral and material support based on proletarian internationalism and accorded to the just struggle of the Cambodian revolution. All activities of the German party and people constitute an encouragement to the Cambodian party and people in defending the fatherland and advancing it step by step to socialism, which is an important contribution to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. May the bonds of solidarity, fraternal friendship, and fruitful cooperation between the Cambodian and German parties and nations steadily develop and strengthen. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CUBAN PARTY CC--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba for its greetings on the 35th anniversary of the KPRP. The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the entire Cambodian people, I would like to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people for the moral and material support based on proletarian internationalism and accorded to the just struggle of the Cambodian people. May the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties and peoples strengthen and develop with each passing day. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN REPLIES TO CPCZ CC--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a message of thanks to the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee for its greetings on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message reads: I would like to express warm gratitude to the Czechoslovak party and people for according both moral and material assistance and support to the just cause of the Cambodian revolution on the basis of proletarian internationalism. All this constitutes an encouragement for the Cambodian party and people in their defense and

construction of the country advancing toward socialism, thus contributing greatly to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. May the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and fruitful cooperation between our two parties and peoples further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 86] /9599

HENG SAMRIN THANKS MPRP--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to the MPRP Central Committee for its greetings on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. The message stressed: I express warmest gratitude to the Mongolian party and people for the moral and material support and assistance based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and accorded to the just struggle of the Cambodian revolution. All your activities constitute an encouragement for the Cambodian party and people in the defense and construction of the nation toward socialism, greatly contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. May the bonds of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties and peoples further develop and strengthen with each passing day. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jul 86] /9599

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS--Phnom Penh, 23 Jul (SPK)--During the week ending 11 July, Thai aircraft of the L-19, A-37, and HU-1 types on 16 occasions violated Cambodia's airspace over the Phnum Kambot, northern Anlung Veng, Yeang Dangcum, Poipet, Malai, western Ta Sanh, Samlot, western Smat Deng, and the border intersection of the three countries. It is worth noting that on 4 July a Thai F-5 carried out a reconnaissance flight over Phnum Mali, 4 km deep inside Cambodian airspace. On the sea, Thai vessels conducted 171 intrusions into the areas located between 9 and 61 km from Kong and Tang islands. There was one particularly serious incident. On 7 July a Thai warship entered as deep as 37 km into Cambodian territorial waters in the sector northwest of Koh Kong. On the ground, several groups of Cambodian reactionaries made 32 infiltrations from Thailand into Cambodian territory for sabotage purposes. However, Cambodian borderguards put out of action 201 intruders and seized 47 arms and some other war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9599

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--During the first half of 1986 the authorities of Kompong Thom Province in close cooperation with the mass organizations and local population persuaded 430 misled persons to return to the revolutionary fold bringing with them 150 assorted weapons and some war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86 BK] /9599

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH GDR--On the morning of 18 July at the office of the Health Ministry, PRK Health Minister Yit Kimseng and GDR ambassador to the PRK Rolf Dach signed additional documents on the health service cooperation plan between the PRK and the GDR for 1984-86, which was signed on 26 February 1984. The two sides agreed on the medical assistance program for the PRK in 1986, when the GDR will send six doctors to the PRK. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK] /9599

CSO: 4212/93

FARM DIRECTOR CONVICTED OF ECONOMIC CRIMES, SENTENCE SUSPENDED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 May 86 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Dang Trung, lawyer: "Criminal Penalties Against State Farm Director Detained for 15 Months Waived by Municipal Court"]

[Text] Editorial Note: Le Tan Duyet was a young party member who has volunteered for assignments at places experiencing difficulties (from 1977 to 1980, he managed the 4th Precinct's School of Industrial and Agricultural Education at Da Poan in Da Hoai District, Lam Dong Province, and, in 1980, he became the director of the 4th Precinct's state farm in Duyen Hai). Because he wanted the state farm to produce economic returns, Le Tan Duyet departed from the farm's initially assigned task, a task that is now considered no longer suitable. In November 1983, Duyet was arrested and subsequently detained for 15 consecutive months. The municipal court has now decided to waive criminal penalties against him. We are describing this case through the reporting of lawyer Nguyen Dang Trung, who defended Le Tan Duyet throughout the case.

Between May 1980, when he was appointed director of the 4th Precinct's State Farm in Duyen Hai, and the day he was arrested (15 November 1983), Le Tan Duyet took the following specific actions:

--He departed from the originally assigned task at a time when this task was considered no longer suitable:

Prior to 1980, the 4th Precinct's state farm in Duyen Hai, whose director was the vice chairman of the precinct people's committee (he held both positions simultaneously), was not producing economic returns and had to be disbanded. When Le Tan Duyet arrived to accept the job of director, the farm was assigned the initial task of clearing land, planting 15 hectares of coconut trees in screens, planting 20,000 trees in a shelter belt and making a fresh water reservoir. However, experience subsequently showed that at the Duyen Hai State Farm of the 4th Precinct as well as at other places in northern Duyen Hai District, planting coconut trees in screens destroys the environment and depletes the soil.

Motivated by a desire to quickly bring the farm to the point where it was producing practical economic returns, Le Tan Duyet departed from the task

originally assigned to the farm. Specifically, after clearing the land and planting 1 hectare in screens, instead of continuing to plant coconut trees, Le Tan Duyet ordered that dirt be excavated in long, connecting strips to form an embankment around a 60 hectare piece of swamp so that it could be used to raise shrimp. He planned to plant coconut trees on these embankments and "raise shrimp in the shade of the coconut trees." Already applied elsewhere, this plan has produced economic returns. At present, 17 state farms within Duyen Hai have put more than 2,000 hectares of swampland under the cultivation of shrimp for exportation, the average yield being 250 kilograms per hectare per year. And, although only a 25 day experiment, Le Tan Duyet's project produced 171 kilograms of shrimp.

Le Thiet Hung, who is currently the deputy director of the 4th Precinct's state farm in Duyen Hai and previously served as the chief of the farm's Office of Plans when Le Tan Duyet was director, has also confirmed that Le Tan Duyet's plan to raise shrimp was a correct one. Recently, the 4th Precinct's state farm received final approval from the city of its economic-technical argumentation for the development of swampland to raise shrimp under a plan similar to Le Tan Duyet's and was allotted funding for this purpose.

Le Tan Duyet discussed and reached agreement concerning his plan to raise shrimp with the state farm's Board of Directors and reported it to the 4th Precinct Party Committee and People's Committee. The plan was endorsed at a meeting on 19 July 1980 that was presided over by Vo Hoang Tach, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the 4th Precinct People's Committee. At this meeting, in which a number of cadres from functional departments and sectors within the precinct and representatives of the city's scientific and technical agencies participated, it was decided to permit Le Tan Duyet to continue his research in order to develop a plan for implementing this proposal.

Having taken various steps, with which others agreed, to build the shrimp cultivation project but lacking construction capital, Le Tan Duyet discussed with Thai, chief of Allotment Office of the Municipal Construction Investment Bank, using the funds for the planting of coconut trees in screens to build the embankment around the piece of swampland for the cultivation of shrimp. The case came to light as the project was under construction. Le Tan Duyet was suspended from his job, reviewed and subsequently arrested along with Nguyen Ngoc Nam, the farm's chief accountant.

--He used outside funds.

Although the state farm was in dire need of a boat to provide transportation along the rivers and canals in the Duyen Hai area, the 4th Precinct People's Committee did not provide one. When Duyen Hai District approved the sale of one motorized boat, a "Sea Eagle," to the farm, the 4th Precinct said that it did not have the funds needed to repair it. Le Tan Duyet had to be flexible to solve this problem: he turned the "Sea Eagle" over to a private party, who then paid Duyen Hai District for the boat. At the same time, this person paid an additional compensation in the amount of 62,000 dong in cash. Later, the state farm took over the management of a motorized boat and this money was transferred to outside funds.

At the time, the precinct finance section was dispersing funds to the farm for the purpose of materials for the construction of camp sheds but the amount dispersed was only enough to build the frames. There was no money to buy leaves for roofing. Le Tan Duyet directed that these outside funds be used to buy leaves for roofing and some other needed materials and pay travel expenses and a hardship subsidy to the farm's cadres and personnel.

In addition, according to the documents and evidence in the file and the testimony of the representative of the Municipal Construction Investment Bank at the appeal session of the court, the temporary advances of state farm money made by Le Tan Duyet that were not repaid at the time of his arrest amounted to 101,000 dong. However, a payee was recorded for all these temporary advances and it was documented that all these costs were incurred in public work, were incurred for the collective.

--He apprehended persons attempting to flee the country by sea but did not properly exercise his authority in the handling of some of these persons and evidence.

While performing its duty, the security unit of the state farm apprehended a number of persons attempting to flee the country by sea. Before these persons were escorted to the Duyen Hai District Public Security Office, Le Tan Duyet noticed that two of the women had small children and that other children were weak. Fearing that their health would suffer from the long trip, he temporarily released these two women and the children. At the same time, at the suggestion of Lam Van Hiep, the permanent deputy director, Le Tan Duyet had two gold rings that were among the evidence confiscated sold. The 3,900 dong they brought were used to cover the cost of escorting these persons and providing their food. The balance was deposited in the state farm's fund.

Le Tan Duyet was arrested on 5 November 1983 and temporarily released on 1 February 1985 (15 months later). On 18 May 1985, the 4th Precinct People's Court handed down a suspended sentence of 18 months in prison to Le Tan Duyet and Nguyen Ngoc Nam for the crime of intentionally violating economic and financial management principles, rules, regulations and policies (Article 12 of the 21 October 1970 Regulation on the Punishment for Crimes Against Socialist Property). However, when hearing the appeal, the Municipal People's Court decided to waive the penalty in the case of Le Tan Duyet and Nguyen Ngoc Nam because it felt that the mistakes made by Le Tan Duyet were not serious enough to require a criminal penalty.

Le Tan Duyet, who was a young and zealous party member ready to accept any challenge and hardship before his arrest, made a number of mistakes but his mistakes were not serious, consequently, the court decided to waive criminal penalty. Therefore, we suggest that the 4th Precinct Party Committee review this case so that party membership can be restored to Le Tan Duyet because, in our opinion and in view of the less than serious nature of the mistakes described above, any party disciplinary action that need be taken should only be a reprimand or, at the very most, a warning. At the same time, each system and policy of the state that applies to Le Tan Duyet and Nguyen Ngoc Nam should be fully reinstated retroactive to the day that these two persons were arrested.

30 YEARS OF ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GDR

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Thang Tam]

[Text]

Thirty years ago, on 2 March 1956, Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic established economic and commercial relations. Coming after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1950, this event ushered in a new development of friendship and cooperation relations between the two fraternal countries on the basis of socialist internationalism.

With GDR capital and credit, Vietnam has built many economic and cultural projects, including such significant ones as the Vinh Spinning Mill, the Gia Sang Steel Rolling Plant, the Dao Tu Prefab Concrete Enterprise, the Vinh Phu Precision Engineering Plant, the Ba Vi Orthopaedics Centre, the Vietnam — GDR Friendship Hospital, the Pho Yen Job-Training School, the Nghia Dan Condensed Fruit-Juice Factory, etc. In addition, more than one hundred repair shops built with GDR help have been commissioned. Thousands of Vietnamese scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers trained in the GDR have been working in many fields of the national economy, thus effectively contributing to socialist construction in Vietnam.

In the domain of commerce, the value of goods exchanged between the two countries has increased year after year. The range of goods has widened. Sympathetic to our difficulties, the GDR has

provided Vietnam with valuable raw and other materials, machines, spare parts, and commodities. For our part, we have exported to the GDR agricultural and industrial products, especially goods produced from materials supplied by the GDR. This form of cooperation with Vietnam, of which the GDR was one of the initiators, has brought about positive results. The two sides have also cooperated fruitfully in studying and applying many scientific and technical measures in agriculture and the pharmaceutical industry.

The coordination of the two countries' economic plans for 1986 — 1990 and the expansion of cooperation between them on the basis of mutual benefit have been discussed. The value of goods exchanged will increase by 20% compared with the past five years; the list of goods to be exchanged will be enlarged. The GDR will continue to provide in-depth investments for the completed projects. Cooperation in production between the two countries will be promoted on the basis of product-sharing with regard to such industrial crops as rubber, coffee, pepper and coconut. The making of goods by Vietnam from materials supplied by the GDR and especially cooperation in light industry and geological surveying of Vietnamese territory, will be given a strong fillip.

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CSO: 4200/1267

USE OF LE DUAN BOOK IN TEACHING PARTY HISTORY DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese 7 Jul 86 pp 31-36, 40

[Article by Vo Tu Thanh: " 'Letters to the South' and Teaching the History of the Party With Regard to the Revolution in the South, 1954 to 1975"]

[Text] The Su That Publishing House has published a number of important books which have contributed greatly to researching and teaching party history in the period between 1954 and 1975 and the great anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. (1) They include the work "Letters to the South" by General Secretary Le Duan.

Although "Letters to the South" is only one part of what comrade Le Duan has said and written about the revolution in the South, and is only one part of what he has said and written about the anti-U.S. resistance war, that important work has "occupied a special position"(2) among the works on the revolution in the South and the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. Therefore, in studying and teaching party history with regard to the revolution in the South between 1954 and 1975 we cannot but study the important contents of "Letters to the South," especially the topic of the nature of the revolutionary war in the South and the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, the strategic thought and laws of wars, the revolutionary methods and method of waging, war, the skilled and wise strategic guidance of our party, etc.

In this article I would like to present some results of studying the work "Letters to the South" and the matters mentioned above.

1. With regard to the nature of the revolutionary war in the South and of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation.

When dealing with the revolutionary war in the South, the text books on the history of the Vietnam Communist Party that have been published (3) usually do not include a separate part or chapter on that topic. But when teaching the instructors usually deal with, although at different degrees of generalization, the basic contents of the nature and characteristics of that historic conflict between the Vietnamese people and the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the initial phase or against the historical background, in analyzing the specific contents of the historical periods in the South between 1954 and 1975.

"Letters to the South" makes a profound, accurate analyses of the historical nature and epochal nature of the historic conflict between the Vietnamese people and the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The author is of the opinion that that struggle "reflected the struggle between the two powers--revolution and counterrevolution--of the epoch.(4) Although the war only took place in a relatively small sphere, it was one of the "burning zones in which there were concentrated many fierce contradictions" of the epoch. It was a manifestation of the fierce, complicated struggle between the two powers--revolution and counterrevolution--in the world today. It was "the largest, most fierce, and longest" neocolonial war of aggression since World War II and was started and waged by the U.S. imperialists, the international gendarmes and the greatest anti-revolutionary force of the era.(5) They not only plotted to take over the South to serve as a staging area for attacking the North and the socialist countries, but also wanted to transform the South into a wall to stop the spread of communism into Southeast Asia. The U.S. imperialists were determined to defend that wall to the end in hopes of preventing it from collapsing before the strong attack of the Vietnamese revolution. Therefore, the war became even more fierce, complicated, and prolonged.

With regard to the people in the South, that war not only had the nature of a war against aggression in order to liberate the nation, but was also a civil war between the Vietnamese people and the lackeys, and between the patriotic and revolutionary forces on the one hand and the anti-revolutionary, anti-national forces on the other hand.

"Letters to the South" also analyzes the advantageous background of the revolutionary war in the South when the revolutionary currents of the era were on the offensive and were winning increasingly greater victories, but at times there were considerable difficulties and complications, as when there were contradictions and discord in the socialist camp, when the Beijing hegemonistic and expansionist powers were more and more brazenly betraying the revolution of the Chinese people and the people of the world, and when the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists, were facing heavy defeats and the disastrous bankruptcy of their neocolonial policy, a camouflaged form of colonialism which was an extremely insidious and wily form of control.

For that reason, from the first days of the war and when our people's resistance war against the U.S. imperialists was about to win a complete victory, "Letters to the South" pointed out the long-range, fierce, complicated, difficult nature of the war, and at the same time predicted the profound, great affect and influence of our victory in that historic clash. "Letters to the South" pointed out that the results and influence of the revolutionary war in the South were not only integrally related to the destiny of the Vietnamese people and of the three fraternal Indochinese nations, but would certainly and inevitably surpass that sphere and would "contribute to changing the comparison of forces in the world and begin a new period for the revolutionary currents in our era." The complete victory of the great anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation would not only "begin a new era for our country's revolution but will also strongly influence the revolutionary struggle of the people of all nations." "Ten years or 20 years after Vietnam's defeat of the United States it will still profoundly affect the advance of many nations."

In addition to the scientific, accurate conclusions of the party resolutions, especially the resolution of the 15th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Second Term), the resolution of the Third Party Congress (1960), the resolutions of the 11th and 12th plenums (1965) and of the 21st Plenum (Third Term) in 1973, and the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress in 1976, the above-mentioned basic observations and concepts of "Letters to the South" will certainly provide people studying and teaching party history with a theoretical and scientific basis on which to explain and profoundly expound the specific contents of the revolutionary war in the South, and to analyze the scientific, correct, and creative nature of the policies, leadership measures, and guidance of the revolutionary war in the South from its beginning to complete victory.

II. On the Strategic Thought and Laws of the Revolutionary War in the South

"Letters to the South" concretely analyzes the correct, scientific nature of the offensive strategic thought, the dominant strategic thought, which permeated the entire revolutionary war in the South. The revolution in the South implemented an offensive strategy both when the enemy forces were stronger than ours and when the revolutionary forces became stronger and the enemy forces weakened. While the enemy were still stronger we "attacked to stop the enemy, spread them out, and pull them down," and "counter-attacked with the status of an offensive." When the enemy weakened we launched an offensive to "annihilate whole segments of enemy troops, defeat their aggressive will, won step-be-step victories, and advanced to winning complete victory."

The above-mentioned strategic offensive thought was based on an analysis and comparison of the enemy forces and our forces in accordance with revolutionary viewpoints and developmental viewpoints that were based on a combined military and political analysis of position, force, and opportunity, and both objective conditions and leadership art, and examined those factors in operation and in a certain space and time.

The basic contents of our revolutionary war laws: "uprisings and offensives, offensives and uprisings, culminating in a general offensive and uprising to defeat the enemy troops," "combining political struggle with military struggle and military struggle with political struggle (political struggle included military proselytizing and diplomacy)," the process of the masses arising to "achieve mastership to annihilate the enemy and annihilate the enemy in order to consolidate and expand mastership," "combining mass uprisings with revolutionary war and revolutionary war with mass uprisings, combining the forces of the revolutionary masses with the armed forces, and combining political struggle with offensive military blows to form combined forces in order to continually attack the enemy," and "carrying out offensives in each strategic, important area but knowing how to concentrate the offensive focus on cities, the most important strategic areas and places with decisive strategic positions in winning final victory."

The historical reality of the process of revolutionary war in the South and of the great anti-U.S. resistance war affirmed the correct, wise, and scientific nature of our party's offensive strategy.

It may be said that the victory of the adoption and implementation of the offensive strategy in the revolutionary war in the South and in the enterprise of resisting the United States for national salvation manifested in a concentrated manner the revolutionary and scientific nature of the party and manifested the revolutionary leadership skill and art and talented war leadership of our party.

III. With Regard to Revolutionary Methods and Methods for Waging Revolutionary War

In the process of leading the Vietnamese revolution, our party has not only creatively applied the revolutionary methods of Marxism-Leninism and the rich experiences of the international proletarian revolution, but has also contributed to further enriching the revolutionary methods and the methods of waging revolutionary war for national liberation in the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world-wide scale.

A distinctive feature of the revolutionary methods and methods of revolutionary war in the South, as "Letters to the South" affirmed at the very beginning, followed the path of Vietnam. That was the path of "limited uprisings, setting up base areas, waging guerrilla warfare, and then advancing to a general uprising, primarily by using political forces coordinating with armed forces to take political power for the people," not by waging a protracted armed struggle, using the rural areas to surround the cities, and advancing to the use of military forces to liberate the entire nation, as in the Chinese revolution.

That path began with "relying primarily on the political forces and political struggle," as in the period prior to the high tide of the Simultaneous Uprising, for at first that was our superiority in opposing the enemy, winning over the masses, and maintaining and developing the revolutionary forces, then led to "fighting the enemy by means of both political and military forces and advancing to a general offensive and uprising" in order to liberate the South, for both of those forms played a very important and very basic role in smashing the aggressive will of the enemy, disintegrating the reactionary forces and the puppet administration, and winning victory for the revolution.

When the war was expanded and became fierce with regard to both degree and intensity, as during the periods in which the U.S. imperialists carried out a "special war" strategy, and especially when they carried out the "limited war" and "Vietnamization of the war" strategies, with large-scale, clamorous military counterattacks intended to smash the revolutionary forces in the South and reverse the situation to their advantage, military struggle played an even more important role. At those times, in addition to political struggle and military proselytizing the political struggle became the primary test of strength between ourselves and the enemy. At those times it was "necessary to defeat the enemy militarily in order to win victory for the resistance war and for the revolution." (6) Especially the revolutionary war in the South took place under the conditions of there being no world war which led to the defeat and disintegration of the enemy army, such as in the periods of the Russian October Revolution in 1917 and the August Revolution of 1945.

For that reason, we took the initiative and continually attacked the enemy troops, as during the general offensive and uprising of Tet Mau Than (1968) and the Route 9-Southern Laos campaign in 1971, or launched counter-attacks with the status of offensives, as during the 1965-1966 and 1966-1967 dry seasons. The results of the strong military offensive blows combined closely with uprisings to win the right of mastership for the people contributed importantly to reversing the war situation to the advantage of the revolutionary forces, and to causing the U.S. imperialists to suffer increasingly heavy defeats and to crawl ever more deeply into a tunnel from which there was no escape.

In addition to those important contents, "Letters to the South" analyzes the other distinctive features of the methods of revolutionary war in the South, which gave rise to an effective army, a strong, powerful revolutionary force with extremely rich, flexible, and creative struggle forms which manifested the great revolutionary capabilities of our country's women, who contributed importantly to the victory of the revolution and the war. They included the rich and varied activities of military proselytizing, for "defeating the enemy by means of military proselytizing is as important as defeating them in combat." The military proselytizing struggle was also "a key political mission which contributed to disintegrating the enemy's military forces, first of all to disintegrating their civil defense and militia forces thereby changing the comparison of forces to our advantage and creating conditions for the masses to arise, destroy the enemy's control, and advance the revolution.

IV. On Strategic Guidance

"Letters to the South" presents important opinions about the strategic guidance of the revolutionary war in the South, and opinions which correctly and accurately evaluate the historical periods, the struggle forces and forms, and the positions of the strategic areas.

First of all, "Letters to the South" profoundly analyzes the viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and stresses many times that politics in general and uprisings and revolutionary war specifically are science but at the same time are an art, and demanded that the people leading the revolution and the war be dynamic and creative, and had to know how to guide the war resolutely and cleverly, for in the course of revolution and war there are factories that are known and conditions and factors that are fully grasped, but there are also factors and conditions which cannot be fully and accurately foreseen, or which are still unknown. The art of revolutionary leadership and war leadership demand that we know how to discover the unknown factor in order to find correct answers or appropriate solutions.

In order to wage a long, difficult, complicated war such as the revolutionary war in the South, the leaders have to know how to firmly grasp the situation, the strategic slogans, and principle of war guidance, and go all-out to create sufficient conditions to a certain degree. Especially, it is necessary to have very high determination in revolutionary action so that when a strategic opportunity arises, although the assurance factors are only 70 or 80 percent it is also necessary to launch uprisings, and not demand perfection or wait for all conditions, for in the process of uprising or war new things are

gradually and fully revealed and will thus permit us to find correct, appropriate solutions. Of course, the art of grasping the opportunity and launching timely uprisings is completely opposite the adventuristic, spontaneous "leftist" tendency.

Deeply imbued with the party's viewpoint of revolutionary violence and its offensive strategic thought, and the wise guiding opinions mentioned above, the southern revolution gave rise to a strong, seething simultaneous uprising movement at the end of 1959 and the first part of 1960, at a time when the Americans and Diem were carrying out the most fascist schemes and when it was thought that the revolutionary forces could not revive.

The great victory of the simultaneous uprising movement signified a turning point in the southern revolution, from a status of preserving revolutionary forces to one of strong, continuous offensives against the Americans and their puppets, because we realized our basic strength and the basic weakness of the enemy, and because our party firmly grasped the art of capabilities, of knowing how to discover and accurately predict the tendency and developmental capability of the situation, and take the initiative in guiding capabilities in the most advantageous manner, in order to develop according to plan and overcome all difficulties and obstacles.

Another special characteristic of the strategic guidance of the revolutionary war in the South that permeates "Letters to the South" is, on the basis of firmly grasping the strategic offensive thought, knowing how to win step-by-step victories and knowing how to begin a war and conclude it at the time most advantageous for our country's revolution and the world revolution.

In commenting on the strategic significance of the signing of the Paris Agreement in January 1973, "Letters to the South" analyzes our strength and maturation, while at the same time pointing out the difficulties encountered, when the aid from our camp was not as ample and timely as we wanted, when the compromise and collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, which created considerable difficulties for us, and when the enemy were not yet "at the end of their rope." For that reason we signed the Paris Agreement, in order to maintain the status and strength of the southern revolution and advance to continuing our offensive against the enemy. Our signing the Paris Agreement was a manifestation of our determination to win ultimate victory, but we know how to win step by step, for in the fierce test of strength between the Vietnamese revolution and the U.S. imperialist aggressors we were certain to win and they were certain to lose, but we could win to a certain degree and they could lose to a certain degree. That was something that had to be accurately calculated and measured. Thus in 1973 and 1974 we had extremely advantageous conditions, when the U.S. troops had to withdraw but our troops remained in place and the north-south corridor was still intact. Therefore, we made preparations in all regards for the final war-deciding strategic battle when the most advantageous opportunity arose. In fact, history proved our party's wise prediction.

Wisdom in the art of strategic guidance of the revolutionary war in the South was also manifested in the policy of tying down and defeating the enemy in the South, and regarding that as a major strategic slogan which permeated all

activities of our troops, and in the policy of regarding Indochina as a single theater, so that it was necessary to closely coordinate the strength of all three fraternal nations to win victory for the revolutions of the three Indochinese nations, while regarding fighting and defeating the enemy in the South as having a decisive effect and creating the conditions and premises for liberating all of Indochina. Depending on the specific conditions and comparison of forces during each period of time, the main line of attack of our troops could be on battlefield B, battlefield C, or battlefield K, or there could be coordination on all three Indochinese battlefields, including retaliation for the war of destruction waged by the air force and navy of the U.S. imperialists against the North. The victory of the Cambodian or Laotian revolution, and the victory of the revolution in the South, were only "two steps in a single process."

Therefore, we understand why, in addition to the important military offensives and uprisings that continually took place in the South throughout the war, in 1962 there was the Nam Tha victory in northern Laos, in 1971 there were the victories won in defeating the Chenla I, Chenla II, and Chela III campaigns in the south, and in 1971 there was the Route 9-Southern Laos victory, a victory of very important strategic significance by the fraternal soldiers and people of Vietnam and Laos!

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Some party Documents on the Anti-U.S. Resistance War for National Salvation," Vol.1: "Letters to the South [Thu Vao Nam] by comrade Le Duan. Su That Publishing House, November 1985.

2. Introduction to "Letters to the South."

3. See "History of the Vietnam Communist Party," Vol. II, a textbook of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, published by the Marxism-Leninism Textbook Publishing House in 1954, and Lectures on the History of the Vietnam Communist Party," Vol. II Part II, edited by the specialized school of the Party Historical Research Department of the Party Central Committee.

4. "Letters to the South."

5. The war of aggression waged by the U.S imperialists against Vietnam lasted 11 years and 1 month (from December 1961 to January 1973). At the high point of its troop deployment--500,000 troops--the Americans deployed 70 percent of their army, 60 percent of their air force, and 40 percent of their navy in the war of aggression against Vietnam, and spent nearly 900 billion dollars (according to Prof. Stevens). See NGHIEN CUU LICH SU, February 1985.

6. Le Duan, "Under the Glorious Banner of the Party," Su That Publishing House, 1975, p. 56

5616

CSO: 4209/643

RETIRED PARTY MEMBERS ABUSE PRIVILEGES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Le Bau, Hanoi Publishing House: "On a Number of Party Member Cases"]

[Text] In the collective area, we have many retired cadres and party members and among this number, not a few were cadres transferred from different provinces. While they were still working, their families remained in the provinces while they themselves were considered as "single" and were provided living quarters by the agencies, many even their own private rooms and homes.

Since retiring, these party members have returned home to their families but everything: party chapter activities, household registration, daily necessities and ration stamps and coupons are still retained in Hanoi, including their apartments which are usually closed and silent.

These party members only come to Hanoi twice a month on the stipulated dates of party chapter activity and to simultaneously take care of the ration stamps and coupons and to buy rice for immediate resale outside the grain store (because the money is taken home where much better and more rice is purchased due to the price differences, and transportation is unnecessary).

Therefore, in the party chapter activity aspect alone, there are problems that must be mentioned. For example: if the party chapter must hold an extraordinary meeting due to some urgent problem or another, these party members cannot be present because there is no way of convening them. Even in the two official activity sessions per month, these party members are usually only present for one. I once heard a party member instruct another, "If you don't see me the next time, tell the party chapter I am sick!"

However, there was no one to report him sick because even the party member who made the promise failed to attend the meeting!

Even if these party members take part in all the activities, I think any effect is difficult because they are only present to hear the resolutions and assignments disseminated before returning home, leaving behind the resolutions and assignments they have discussed for those remaining! They are like that in Hanoi and at home, surely they also fail to maintain close contact with the common tasks because of their guise of holding an official household registration and official party activities in the city with no involvement in the local area at all. These party members have self-invalidated their party member duties. This cannot help but adversely affect the overall work of the party.

I have many times asked a number of such party members, "Why don't you transfer your party activities to the village for greater convenience? It would both alleviate the time and effort expended on the trip twice a month, and especially would more specifically develop your effect as a party member in your place of residence."

Their answer has usually been as follows:

"The party activities in the village are meddling and many-sided. No matter how they push for any task, it is both complicated and tiresome. It's a crime whether you do it or not. Only by indifference and doing nothing is there peace of mind. Besides, I'm retired!"

There were also other party members who added, "In Hanoi, although standards in ration stamps and coupons are higher, transactions are easier. An example is kerosene; by returning to the village, I lose 2 liters. Assuming that it can be purchased, it still involves much trouble and difficulty and often the standards are cut without reason or explanation, so why bother."

I also know there are party members who truly wish to shift their party activities to the village but because they have been busy for several years, they have still not done so because they have not yet thought of a way of promoting their present room to another to amicably attain the roses, and without adverse affect to their ethics as well as their party activities in the future (?).

I sincerely understand the difficulties in the present lives of those who are retired. Nevertheless, the means in which they handle "one location and two places"--so that neither can force them into any responsibility, but still enjoy maximum benefits--as above is improper. Is it in keeping with the spirit of "the worker and civil servant retire but not the party member?" It is no different than those who have "retired" even their party membership. I wish to suggest that in the organization aspect, the party must have clear and reasonable regulations on the party members above who are steadily increasing in number in our city.

7300

CSO: 4209/699

PARTY SCHOOL DIRECTORS COMMENT ON CADRE TRAINING

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Mar 86 pp 20-24

[Summary of conclusions reached at a meeting of directors of central-level party schools on cadre education and training: "Some Thoughts on the Education and Training of Cadres in Party Schools"]

[Text] The past 5 years have been years in which our people and army, under the leadership of the party, have won many great victories in fulfilling both strategic missions, although in actuality there have been a considerable number of missteps and mistakes.

In comparing the levels attained in 1985 with those attained in 1980, we see that some norms, such as those regarding grain, the long-range industrial crop area, water buffaloes and cattle, electricity, cement, cloth, paper, etc., increased by 150 to 200 percent.

In agriculture, the most outstanding feature was that in 1985 the grain output increased by 400,000 tons over 1984 and by 3.8 million tons over 1980, under the conditions of materiel shortages and the fact that the water conservancy system had not yet been completed, and the occurrence of natural disasters every year in the Bac Bo lowlands and the northern part of central Vietnam.

With regard to industrial and small industry production, although many difficulties were encountered with regard to energy, materials, and spare parts, in 1985 the output value increased by 7.4 percent. The output value of central-level state industry increased by 8.5 percent over 1984. a number of industrial products increased appreciably, such as electricity, which increased 6 percent; steel, which increased 8.5 percent; phosphate, which increased 9 percent; and sugar, which increased 12 percent.

With regard to building the material-technical bases of socialism, after 5 years the value of fixed property increased about three-fold. Hundreds of major projects and many medium and small projects were built, which increased our economic capability and provided many important products to society. However, the dispersion and waste of construction capital still has not been overcome and the level of use of the capacity of equipment and machinery is still low.

National defense and security have been consolidated and strengthened to meet the requirements of combat and combat readiness, and the enemy's encroachment activities along the border and the multifaceted sabotage plots and schemes of the enemy have been defeated.

Since the fourth quarter of 1985, because of deficiencies in improving prices, wages, and money, market prices have undergone many complicated changes which have adversely affected many aspects of production and the lives of the people.

In general, during the past 5 years the rate of economic development has been rapid and great victories have been won. However, there is a question about which we must think: why has the goal of stabilizing and further improving the people's living conditions, set forth by the Fifth Party Congress? Why has the rate been high but productivity, quality, and effectiveness have been low? Addition to the rate of development, in building and developing the economy what else do we need? In addition to the objective reasons, what are the subjective reasons? The Fifth Party Congress brought out two principal deficiencies in leadership and management: conservatism and sluggishness, and subjectivism and impatience. What other deficiencies are there caused by the economic management mechanism, by distribution and circulation, or by the ideological and organizational tasks.

With the experience that has been gained in drafting and implementing the 1981-1985 state plan, as we begin the 1986-1990 5-year plan period, how will we continue to fulfill the economic-social missions and goals for the initial phase of the period of transition to socialism that were set by the Fifth Party Congress? What will be the principal directions and missions for the coming years? In the immediate future, we must continue to fulfill the most important missions and the most pressing requirements, gradually stabilize the economic-social situation, stabilize living conditions, create sources of capital accumulation, and prepare favorable conditions for stronger development in future years. The goals that are set must have, in addition to the determination of direction, the determination of quantity. What will be the quantities with regard to food, clothing, travel, housing, and capital accumulation? What must be achieved in consolidating the socialist production relations throughout the nation?

Once there are goals there must be programs to attain them. Take as an example the food problem. We have adopted the policy of resolving the food problem and improving diet in a manner appropriate to the conditions of each locality. So what are the program goals in that regard? Providing protein for the people's diet at a time when our ability to catch fish amounts to about 700,000 tons a year, of which ocean fish account for 500,000 tons and fresh water fish account for 200,000 tons. In brief, we must draft a whole series of programs and goals.

Once there are plans and goals, there must be specific and positive measures to implement them. For example, the mission set forth for us is to develop as well as possible the actual labor and land capabilities in order to build and develop the economy. But how will we go about doing that? How must land and the material-technical bases be utilized, and the sectors and trades

developed? It is also necessary to pay attention to the processing and export industries. According to calculations by specialists, we should stress the ready-made clothing and export leather goods sectors, which could support the residents of several cities, etc.

We must, on the basis of the economic-social goals and the direction and missions of long-range plans, study the matter of cadres and the training and cultivation of the party's leadership and management cadres.

During the next 5 years we must change the structure of the corps of leadership and management cadres. Each term the district party committees usually change 30 to 40 percent of the leadership and management cadres at the district echelon. Thus what should be the direction for changing that structure? Should it be carried out rapidly or slowly? How should the various kinds of cadres, especially old and young cadres, be combined? That must be the basis for cadre training and cultivation by the party schools.

The training and cultivation of leadership and management cadres is intended to build a party that is strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally. We are more and more concerned with ideology and organization. We have taught cadres socialism but in the great undertaking of socialist transformation and construction we see that there are manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness in renovating management, and manifestations of subjectivism and hastiness in determining the scale of agricultural production cooperatives, deficiencies in harmonizing the three interests, deficiencies in implementing the recent party resolution on prices, salaries, and money. It must be said that those deficiencies are also due viewpoints on socialism. The socialism we must teach to cadres is socialism which has been formed and built in our country. Therefore, it is necessary to use Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the viewpoints and lines of the party, and the lively realities of life to teach socialism to leadership and management cadres.

The problem that is posed is for us to perfect the contents of training and cultivating party leadership and management cadres of the party. In this regard there are many problems which cannot be resolved.

Take as an example the matter of building an industrial-agricultural economic structure in our country. With regard to sectors and trades, what is the theory and practice of the industrial-agricultural relationship? Is the state's investment in agriculture direct investment in that sector or also investment in the industrial sectors serving agriculture? (In past years we invested in agriculture about 24 percent of all investment, but recently, because of many difficulties, the level has only been 21 percent.

With regard to economic components, we have the policy of permitting the existence of five economic components in some production sectors and trades for a number of years during the initial phase of the period of transition in the south. Thus in addition to such sectors as coal mining, electricity, metallurgy, etc., there is only one component and the means of production are owned by all the people. Which sectors have two, three, four, or five components. What is the structure of such sectors and where do they exist in our country?

What role does the family economy play in the over-all economic structure? At present, of the total numbers of livestock the family economy accounts for 48 percent of the water buffaloes, 70 percent of the cattle, 90 percent of the cattle, and the great majority of poultry. In the future, will the family economy account for all water buffaloes?

We must fully study all of those questions. If we use mistaken, outmoded viewpoints to educate leadership and management cadres there will be many bad, harmful consequences.

With regard to renovating economic management, there are now two major problems: the problem of planning and the the market and the matter of centralized, unified management by the central state and the right of the basic units to take the initiative and be atonomous in production and commerce.

With regard to planning, since the late 1960's in the socialist countries there has taken form three tendencies: direct planning, indirect planning, and planning that is both direct and indirect. Direct planning is a tendency in which national economic planning, sector planning, and the local planning of the basic units are all decided by the central state. Indirect planning is a tendency in which the sectors, localities, and basic units draft their own plans. The central state leads and manages the economy by means of a policy regarding the economic structure, a foreign economic policy, economic incentive policies, and the necessary administrative measures. Planning that is both direct and indirect combines both of those tendencies. Thus what is our viewpoint toward planning? What planning do we need and are capable of, and what direction should it follow, with regard to which sectors and products, in the process of social reproduction?

At present the problem of the market is one which is drawing our concentrated attention. In order to resolve that question it is necessary to begin with awareness of the continued existence of commodity production in socialist society. That existence is an objective inevitability. But what should production in a socialist society be called? Commodity production? Socialist commodity production? Production of a commodity nature? How should the means of production in a socialist society be understood? As a special kind of commodity? As commodities which are no longer commodities? All of those questions leads to knowledge of the law of value and its effect on a socialist economy. In the past we tended to pay scant attention to the law of value. How do we regard it today? Is it an economic law of socialism? Does it serve to regulate the production and circulation of goods? How is it dependent on the basic economic laws of socialism and the law of planned and balanced development of a socialist economy?

What questions are being posed by the matter of combining planning with the market under our country's conditions?

The question of planning and the market is closely related to a second question: how centralized and unified does the leadership of the central echelon have to be vis-a-vis the right of enterprises to take the initiative

and be autonomous in production and commerce? To what degree can the enterprises take the initiative and be autonomous in production and commerce? What can be done to both strengthen the administrative-economic function of the state apparatus at all levels and create favorable conditions for the basic units to do a good job of fulfilling their function of managing socialist production and socialism? That is now a very difficult problem and is one of the most important matters in victoriously implementing the state plan and meeting the economic-social goals set by the party.

Distribution-circulation. Since the end of 1985, due to our deficiencies market prices have undergone many complicated changes. We are continuing to fully explain the basic viewpoints of the Eighth Plenum (Fifth Term) of the party Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau, and are resolving all price-salary-money problems in correct accordance with the spirit and contents of the conclusions of the Political Bureau in notice No 68 TB/TW. We must make very great efforts in that regard, in part because of the complicated nature of the problem, in part because the knowledge of that matter by our cadres and party members is insufficient if not seriously lacking, and because of the special characteristic of our country's socialist revolution passing over the phase of capitalist development and advancing directly to socialism.

The motive force of the socialist revolution. The system of socialist collective mastership combines communal strength with the strength of the individual, while in the system of man exploiting man society and the individual are in opposition. The collective mastership system is the motive force of socialist revolution. The problem is now to develop that motive force. There is the phenomenon of socialist countries having highly developed science and technology and being able to manufacture space ships but the quality of their consumer goods being inferior to those of the capitalist countries. We can construct large projects which are not inferior to those of the capitalists, but our expenditure of live labor and commodity labor is usually high and the economic effectiveness of our investment capital is usually low. Here there is the problem of developing the motive force of the socialist revolution, a problem which we must deeply study.

As long as we are unable to answer that question the results attained in training and cultivating our leadership and management cadres will be limited. We must study theory and practice, and must also improve our present teaching and study methods. It is necessary to cause everyone to think about the questions brought out above. Thinking will cause everyone to become more dynamic. It is very necessary to study theory and experience, but the difficulty lies in thinking how to apply what has been studied.

Finally, there is the matter of the district echelon. The goals of training and cultivating leadership and management cadres by the party schools must be researched on the basis of building and strengthening the district echelon. Where must we begin in building and strengthening the district echelon? What is the mission of the districts in organizing a division of labor, rationally using labor and land, developing sectors and trades in the basic units in districts, and building villages that are strong in all regards? What kinds of comprehensive plans and individual sector plans must there be in the

district? How about the matters of plan decentralization and decentralization of management of the material-technical bases in the districts, the building of an agricultural-industrial (or agricultural-forestry-industrial or agricultural-fishing-industrial) economic structure, and the comprehensive development of the district economy to contribute to socialist industrialization? Only on the basis of the goals and missions of building and strengthening the district echelon can we determine the goals of training and cultivating leadership and management cadres at the district level, and improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching and study in party schools.

The above are not all of the important and necessary problems which the party schools must concentrate on studying in the immediate future.

5616

CSO: 4209/642

JURIST STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF POPULAR INPUT

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 9 Apr 86 p 11

[Article by Professor Nguyen Ngoc Minh, director of the Institute of Jurisprudence: "Pay Attention to Popular Input"]

[Text] At present, Communist Party members and our people are actively preparing for the Sixth CPV National Congress. The party has called on everyone to make constructive criticisms.

A strong party is one that is eager to heed not only achievements but also shortcomings and mistakes.

A strong state is one that is eager to tell people the truth about how the nation is managed, acquaint them with difficulties, and will stand ready to hear their suggestions and solve the situation with them.

A long time has passed since 8 December 1958, when the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau issued Resolution No 60-NQ, and since 12 March 1972, when the party Central Committee Secretariat issued Directive No 197 CT/TU, calling for intensifying criticism and self-criticism in the press.

As far as the state is concerned, it did not wait until the 1980 constitution was proclaimed to pay attention to the system of, and the people's right to, collective socialist mastery. In fact, on 13 November 1979, the prime minister (now chairman of the Council of Ministers) made public Directive No 363 TTg--a significant document--on ways to handle suggestions submitted by newspaper readers and radio listeners. According to the directive, grievances must be addressed--and complainants be informed accordingly--within 30 days of their submission, at the latest--and not in excess of 3 months for complex problems requiring longer investigation.

These are excellent measures for the people to achieve their right to collective mastery.

So far, nevertheless, suggestions aired by newspapers and radio stations have not received adequate attention nor have they been strictly settled.

Directive No 363 TTg does clearly define responsibilities and obligations, but it contains no punitive regulations, thus allowing noncomplying organs and civil servants to escape retribution. Eventually, popular input has brought about no results. Many problems repeatedly aired by radio stations remained unsolved. Take several of the latest examples: on February 1986, NHAN DAN amply discussed on page 2 attempts to curb commodity distribution and circulation and to set up illegal control stations along highways to levy taxes and confiscate goods at will (articles by Tran Duy, Communications and Transportation Service, Phu Khanh Province, and by Vu Van Xung, traffic police). These matters were not complex at all. Responsible organs and local authorities should have promptly investigated and solved them once and for all. Superior-level organs should have sent out cadres to inspect before answering in the press how grievances were addressed.

These are the most effective and realistic approaches to respecting people's suggestions and the proper way to foster the people's right to mastery.

Everyone knows that the socialist management of the country is not the private business of state agencies. Lenin stated: "Our real aim is to involve all indigenous people, without any exception whatsoever, in managing the country; and all the measures designed to achieve that aim must be codified into law." (Lenin, "Selected Works," Vol II, Part I, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 435).

And for managerial work to stay truly close to the people and to generate genuinely good results, we must "do in such a way as to make the entire people effectively learn managerial work and take the initiative in carrying it out." (Ibid., p 434)

Although it takes on many forms, popular input can be classified into two groups: 1) constructive criticism in the form of petitions and, 2) implementation of the right to supervision by denouncing offenses against the law or activities of organs, cadres, and state personnel that are detrimental to the interests of the people, society, and the collectives.

Popular input has great significance since it originates from daily life and from all fields. There are a limited number of cadres and state personnel while the people live everywhere, thus making it difficult for wrongdoing to escape their detection.

Of course, we must also watch out for attempts by the enemy or bad elements to abuse the above-mentioned rights to sabotage, defame, and distort the truth to harm honest people and engage in psychological warfare. In these cases, Article 117 of the penal code on punishing defamation can be applied.

To help the people foster their rights to mastery and contribute useful suggestions to the party and state, and in light of the above-mentioned analysis, I suggest the following:

1. Newspapers and radio stations should regularly reserve space and time for popular input. Central, provincial, and municipal levels should have a bureau to receive the people's input (People's Input Bureau for short). Efforts to do the same at other levels are most welcome.

Let us correctly follow Lenin's teaching. On the one hand, he said, "the press must be used as a tool for socialist building, disseminating achievements of model communes in detail, and studying the causes for their success, as well as their operational and managerial methods: on the other, it must 'blacklist' those communes still clinging to 'capitalist traditions, that is, traditions of anarchy, laziness, disorder, and speculation." (Ibid., pp 421, 422)

2. The state should clearly delimit the responsibilities of organs in examining and solving grievances made public by radio stations and newspapers--and notifying complainants accordingly--in promptly redressing breaches of the law and in punishing violators in accordance with the severity of offenses. It falls to superior-level organs to inspect and supervise. Directive No 363 TTg should be reinforced with penalties. The people have the rights to suggest, to control, and to receive answers. These rights must be protected by law, and offenders prosecuted.

These regulations must be strictly implemented.

Considering that the current situation in our country calls for an urgent change in state managerial work, it is extremely important to pay attention to popular input.

9213/6662
CSO: 4209/538

LY NHAN DISTRICT CARRIES OUT CRITICISM CAMPAIGN

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Dai Quyet: "Carrying Out the Self-Criticism and Criticism Campaign in the Party at Some Basic Units in Ly Nhan: Deficiencies of Party Members Are Brought Out, Combativeness of Party is Strengthened"]

[Text] Fully understanding the contents, goals, and requirements of the self-criticism and criticism campaign in the party in the spirit of Directive 79 of the Party Central Committee, Ly Nhan District guided the advance implementation of the campaign in 10 village party organizations, including both strong and weak party organizations. In such party organizations there had arisen a number of problems and deficiencies on the part of party committees and party members which had not been illuminated. The guiding thought of the district party committee was that, when in the course of self-criticism and criticism of widespread difficulties with regard to the moral qualities, and leadership and work styles, of cadres were affirmed by the collective, corrective steps had to be taken immediately.

At first, in a number of basic units there was the situation of superficiality. The district party committee promptly corrected that deficiency. When there were complicated problems in a party organization members of the standing committee of the district party committee would provide direct guidance. The opinions of the masses were openly solicited by means of group conferences or secret suggestion boxes.

In the party organizations of Chinh Ly, Xuan Khe, Bac Ly, Nhan Binh, Phu Phuc, Dong Ly, etc., in the course of criticisms by committee members and party members the deficiencies, problems, and reasons were carefully analyzed, many people accepted the application of discipline, and corrective measures were set forth. A widespread deficiency on the part of some cadres and party members in such places was that they abused their positions and authority and violated regulations, policies, laws, and economic management principles out of greed, profit-seeking, and individual ambition. A considerable number of cadres and party members lacked a vanguard, exemplary nature with regard to sharing and distribution, their way of life lacked fairness in fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities as citizens, and they had relaxed their responsibility toward the common endeavor and have been dependent and passive in the face of difficulties. In many places there were manifestations

of partialism and sectarianism, in assigning cadres and in building material-technical bases to serve production and public welfare. By means of frank struggle, the basic party organizations discovered that 350 cadres and party members who violated the land management policy. In Bac Ly there were 46 instances, including the involvement of three party committee members and five party chapter secretaries. In Phu Phuc village there were 35 violations by party members. In Nguyen Ly and a number of other villages there were dozens of key cadres and party members who kept their children at home or allowed them to evade military service. At the Hung Ly cooperative in Chinh Ly a number of party members who were cooperative cadres abused their positions by acting on behalf of the cooperative but were not open and explicit in settling accounts. They used materials and capital haphazardly and are not concerned with guiding the development of production. The cadres of Xuan Khe cooperative arbitrarily distributed public welfare construction materials to the village chairman, the accountant, the warehouse keeper, and even individual households. Furthermore, they allowed the complete loss of hundreds of mau of 10th month rice in 1985 because of bureaucratism and irresponsible management. In many places the party committees and governmental administrations were rendered practically "helpless" by a number of negative phenomena, such as in the villages along the Mong River, where every day many people earn illegal livings from the boats on the river.

The above-mentioned deficiencies on the party part of a number of cadres and party members have caused the prestige of the party organizations and governmental administrations in such places to decline and mass proselytizing, command, and management to be ineffective, which has resulted in the movement slowing down or declining.

Nearly all of the party committee echelons and key cadres and party members who were criticized or committed deficiencies admitted their shortcomings and voluntarily corrected them in accordance with a plan determined by the collective. The key cadres were exemplary in being the first to correct their deficiencies. Verified violations by party members were openly communicated to the masses, who were requested to oversee the correction of deficiencies by the collective leadership and by individual party members. People who violated socialist property had to return it. At Bac Ly, after 3 to 5 days of carrying out self-criticism and criticism the key cadres returned to the collective all land that had been taken over by filling in ponds or encroaching on public land. Hung Ly motivated the masses to launch a water conservancy campaign to overcome the situation of the flooding of 10th month rice. Many basic units reviewed and drafted the legal economic and social management regulations, rectified the economic structure, strengthened the technical measures, and added new goals and directions. The district party committee and the chapter committees drafted leadership programs with oversight, renovated the management of party members, and put party activities onto the right track. The apparatus of a number of basic units were perfected. As an initial measure the district replaced 8 cooperative directors and 11 party committee chairmen and vice chairmen and village chairmen.

After carrying out self-criticism at their level the basic units contributed many supplementary opinions to the criticism report of the district party committee. Criticisms of the district were concentrated on a number of

principal points: guidance of agricultural production was not deep, the district was not yet conscious of concentrating on developing the potential of the traditional sectors and trades and the local specialty crops; and there was still waste in managing and using scientific-technical cadres and material-technical bases. The circulation-distribution sectors, and the relevant sectors were not truly oriented toward the basic level to serve the basic level. Guidance of the resolution of problems and the weak basic units was not thorough and the recapitulation of experiences and the propagation of models were not timely. The key district cadres did not remain close to the basic level and were still heavily characterized by red tape and commandism of an administrative nature. The organization and guidance policies and measures lacked unity. The district had not yet paid attention to training, cultivating, and steeling young cadres. A number of district party members and sector cadres still had an authoritarian, patronizing attitude toward the basic level. A number of comrades were deficient with regard to moral quality and ability.

While guiding the carrying out of criticism and self-criticism in the village party organizations and the district party committee, Ly Nhan also concentrated its guidance on such district sectors as the grain corporation, the marketing cooperatives, the commercial corporation, and the general materials corporation in order to rapidly bring about transformations at the district level in order to assist the basic level.

5616

CSO: 4209/669

FATHERLAND FRONT COMMITTEE REPORTS ON MASTERSHIP RIGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt from Report of the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee at Fourth Session of Municipal People's Committee, Third Term, held on 9 and 10 May 1986: "People Demand That Their Collective Mastership Right Be Guaranteed and Strongly Developed"]

[Text] In view of the great difficulties and challenges during the recent period, especially since the money exchange and the general adjustment of prices and salaries, the collective leadership of the Municipal Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Committee has manifested dynamism and responsiveness and known how to rally the intelligence, creativity, and experience of the masses to resolve problems regarding prices and money and hang-ups in production and distribution-circulation, with the primary goals of continually developing production and stabilizing the living conditions of the people, including the cadres, workers, personnel, and members of the armed forces.

With a sense of responsibility toward the people, the Municipal Peoples' Committee has applied a whole series of measures to stabilize production and living conditions in the city, such as Directive No 50/CT-UB, Decision No 34, and the other decisions, and the application of a system of allowances added to salaries. Then there were instituted price differential payments for the five principal products for dependents and people who received allowances in accordance with the policy, positive measures to mobilize the people's money to serve production to serve production and state purchasing to control the sources of goods, and efforts to maintain the prices of rice and pork according to guidance prices at a time when prices at the source had increased. In the situation of market prices undergoing upheavals, the victory won in serving the people by organizing the Binh Dan Tet season represented a very great effort. The Municipal People's Committee has both guided the resolution of the immediate problems and been concerned with preparing for long-range economic-social development in the future.

Under the guidance of the Municipal People's Committee the economic, cultural, social, educational, physical education and sports, and other sectors have continued to advance to making definite advance in those spheres, contributed to positively affecting the thought and sentiment of the masses, and motivated

the peasants to compete in attaining the economic-social plan norms and compete in carrying out the three revolutions, with a spirit of socialist collective mastership. The public security and internal affairs sectors have maintained political security and social order and safety to enable the people to be at ease in production and construction.

When coming forth with a policy or resolution which affects the masses the People's Committee solicits the opinions of the Front and the mass organizations.

The activities of the Municipal People's Council have also made much progress. Many delegates have kept in close touch with the electors and paid close attention to the requests and legitimate aspirations of the masses, but there are also a small number of Council members who should take the initiative in their specialized work to have more frequent contact with the electors.

In brief, in guiding and managing the work of the governmental administration the Municipal People's Council has applied the resolution of the Party Central Committee and the state in correct accordance with the principles and policies, strongly manifested the viewpoints and standpoints of the working class, ensured the policy of the worker-peasant alliance and, by means of the actual situation in the city, has contributed to the central echelon in drafting the new management policies and mechanism.

In guiding and organizing the implementation of Resolution 8 on prices, salaries, and money there have been mistakes in production and in distribution-circulation, there are many difficulties and much tenseness in the lives of the people, and the bureaucratism, arrogance, greed, and degeneration of some cadres have affected the confidence of the Party and state. The people are hopeful of the results of the present session of the Municipal People's Council and the results of the party organization congresses at all levels, culminating in the Sixth Party Congress.

In addition to problems regarding their living conditions, the people also demand that their collective mastership right be guaranteed and strongly developed. In implementing the resolutions of the party, the organs of authority have many legal documents regarding the socialist collective mastership right, and the masses also realize that our party has resolutely led the people in carrying out the socialist revolution in accordance with the slogan "The Party leads, the people serve as the masters, and the state manages." At the same time, they have taken note that our state has made many efforts in gradually developing and guaranteeing favorable conditions to transform the laboring people from people who are oppressed and exploited into the collective masters of the nation, collective masters who determine all matters in society. In our city, by means of political activity campaigns the party resolutions have been implemented, the law regarding the consideration and disposition of complaints was implemented,, and the masses were motivated to oppose bureaucratism and arrogance. In general, the sectors have undergone many positive transformations, have gone all-out to overcome violations, and have achieved many new advances in ensuring the collective mastership right of the laboring people.

However, the masses also realize that there still remain many phenomena which violate the collective mastership right of the people, especially at the basic level and in a number of state organs.

First of all, there are still many instances of more-or-less arbitrary or unnecessary arrests and imprisonment. There have been many instances of prolonging the time of temporary imprisonment or temporary parole and have not been definitively resolved. Nor has the responsibility of the people who caused the arbitrary arrests or prolonged temporary imprisonment been clearly determined. Although in some places the number of violations has declined, they have not declined uniformly or sufficiently, and have not been fundamentally resolved. That situation must be promptly overcome.

Furthermore, public opinion has also pointed out the necessity of reviewing the excessively slow disposition of the people's complaints, and the problem of population registration matters still being troublesome and the people having to make several trips. In considering population registration requests, in addition to correctly implementing the legal documents that have been promulgated it is necessary to be more active in considering a number of special and exceptional cases in order to report them to the Public Security Service and the Municipal People's Council so that they can make a decision. In considering birth registrations or marriages beyond the deadline, etc., the people see that such matters usually take a long time and in some cases files are not accepted for review.

With regard to the real estate sector, public opinion applauded the "live undisturbed" viewpoint which was presented as a guiding thought by the real estate sector in the joint conference of the Real Estate Management Service and the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee on 21 March 1986, which was intended to avoid unnecessary upheaval. In addition, there are many opinions regarding a number of deficiencies in the sector:

A number of precinct and district construction bureaus have carried out excessive housing readjustments.

The implementation of Directive 33 of the Municipal People's Council on houses abandoned by people who went abroad has resulted in a number of excessive limitations regarding the right to take over the property of such people. At the same time there are still many matters that were not specifically stipulated in Directive 33, so there have arisen considerable arbitrariness in its interpretation.

With regard to the court, according to public opinion and the exercise of the people's supervision right, we believe that the activities of the Municipal People's Court are in many respects good. Although the court's handling of some cases is slow, in general the people applaud it for being fair and correct.

Recently the Secretariat of the Municipal People's Council and the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee invited more than 100 people's counsels who had been recommended by the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee and elected by the People's Council. In that meeting the people's counsels were happy over

having been elected to participate in trials by the municipal people's court. They had no opportunity to exchange opinions about or report on what was correct or incorrect in the activities of the people's counsels, or on experiences. The people's counsels, recommended that the Municipal People's Committee hold meetings of the people's counsels every 3 months to exchange experiences. During the recent meeting the people's counsels made a number of recommendations which we will present to the Municipal People's Court.

We also think that with regard to the negative matters in society at present in general, and the evils of bureaucratism and arrogance specifically, everyone realizes them and condemns them. As for the state, it has also taken many preventive steps, such as inspection, investigations, and control and has laws regarding the consideration and resolution of complaints and denunciations by the people, etc., so that citizens can defend their legitimate rights against all threats. But it is also clear that the situation of bureaucratism, arrogance, and the bullying of the masses still exists in many places.

We realize that in the mechanism of "the party leading, the people serving as the masses, and the state managing" there must be specific measures to achieve a close alliance between the Fatherland Front and the mass organizations on the one hand and the popularly elected organs on the other hand, in order to create a basis on which the masses can strongly bring into play their collective mastership right against all negative phenomena in society and effectively supervise the activities of the state cadres, workers, and civil servants, in order to strictly implement the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Municipal Party Committee, according to which one of the missions of the Fatherland Front, the mass organizations, and the People's Council is to "defend the rights of the masses against the negative phenomena in society and in the state apparatus, as well as against bribery, collusion, arrogance, and oppression, and exercise the right of control, inspection, and the right to criticize state organs." That is the responsibility of the mass organizations and the popularly elected organs toward the people. It is also a responsibility of the people's councils at all levels and of the services and sectors in creating conditions for the Fatherland Front and the mass organizations, as well as the popularly elected organs, so that they can do a good job of fulfilling their roles and positions.

From the actual situation of the work in many places we see that in order to effectively struggle against negativism and the evils of bureaucratism, arrogance, corruption, and guarantee that the collective mastership right of the people is brought into play, there must be a seething and strong mass movement, combined with responsive information and press work and a resolute attitude on the part of the governmental administration. In brief, there must be coordination and unity of action among the Front, the mass organizations, and the governmental administration.

We recommend that after the Municipal Fatherland Front Committee carries out a preliminary recapitulation and isolates experiences in the test points regarding cooperation among the Front, the mass organizations, and the governmental administration, the Municipal People's Committee will promptly promulgate, and implement throughout the city "Rules on Strengthening

Cooperative Relations Among the Fatherland Front, the Mass Organizations, and the People's Council (People's Committee)." That is measure which concretizes the collective mastership right of the laboring people, one which brings into play the mastership role of the masses via the system of the Front, the mass organizations, and the people's councils at all levels."

5616

CSO: 4209/659

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT HOUSING, AWARD PAYMENTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Contributing Opinions About the Party Congress column: "Some Stories About Housing That Should Be Resolved; Strictly Forbid Arbitrary Withdrawals From the Bonus Fund and Review the Method of Control and Approval"]

[Text] I would like to express some opinions about housing.

Some organs have requested houses to be used as offices or commercial stores, but in fact when they receive the houses cadres are allowed to live in them.

The use of houses both as organ offices and as housing for their cadres and personnel is at present not uncommon in this city. The public security and real estate sectors must coordinate in such a way as to prevent that situation from occurring. A number of colleges also use former hotels as dormitories, and the banking sector is using a hotel on Nguyen Hue Boulevard (Precinct 1) as living quarters for banking students. How long will that situation be allowed to continue? A considerable number of former bank buildings are used as banking colleges or middle schools. That irrational use must be ended.

When trying cases involving housing some precinct and district courts have issued decisions to expel workers' families from houses in order to return the house to the owner, not because they lacked rent money, while the owner had another residence.

A number of cadres and state personnel have two or three houses, or have both a private house and a house belonging to the state in another precinct or district, and what do the cadres and civil servants who took over houses years ago think, when they see that there has never been a trial over the expropriation of a house. The situation of a number of cadres and state personnel renting out houses provided by the state must also be brought out for criticism. In recent issues the newspaper TUOI TRE has written of many negative incidents in the use of houses by organs and of cadres and state personnel having two or three houses.

The situation of "everyone dealing in real estate" has caused some subprecinct governmental administrations which took over a number of houses abandoned by people who left the country which were under the control of the Real Estate

Service. They have failed to carry out the law when someone breaks a lock and takes over a house in the locality, in competing to take over houses to hang out a "day-care center" or "nursery school" sign, the turn it over to a subprecinct cadre or civil servant or let a production cooperative team rent it.

I have observed that once the Real Estate Service provides a house for use by an organ or unit it never recovers it when the organ or unit stops using it. Sometimes an organ or unit will lease a house to another organ, or if the Real Estate Service wants to recover a house it has to pay very high price by exchanging several villas or several other small houses.

I have sought to bring about above some remaining problems which must be brought up for criticism and overcome on the occasion of carrying out criticism and self-criticism at all levels.

Minh Thanh
(Subprecinct 20, Precinct 1)

In recent years (1982-1985), during the period of concluding the previous year's contract many factories, enterprises, and organs, in order to prepare for recapitulating emulation, receive one invitation after another to attend recapitulation meetings. In addition to the "thank you notes," accompanied by a considerable sum of money or such goods as imported cloth, watches, MSG, milk, spirits, rice, meat, etc., from the cooperative teams and small industry-handicrafts cooperatives (including a number of joint public-private units and state units). they include gifts for units which sign contracts, usually called "party A" for short, and especially separate gifts for the head and a number of cadres with authority, such as the heads and deputies of the materials planning, financial accounting, shipping and receiving, and other departments, for the easily accepted purpose of rewarding the unit for having "contributed to the fulfillment of the production base's plan."

It is very easily understood and seen that if those production bases operate at a loss or only fulfill their norms at a minimum level would find it difficult to use a rather large sum to give such "generous" gifts.

The actual situation shows that because of the mutual giving of bonus money and gifts a number of bad elements, acting in the name of a production cooperative team or cooperative, have weakened or bent the moral standards of a number of cadres and party members, and have inflicted losses on the property and prestige of the party. it is certain that the workers will have to bear the losses and deprivations.

It is also necessary to review the "working method" of a number of cadres who are engaged in inspecting and auditing work in a number of ministries and in central and municipal sectors, who are sent down to the basic level to carry out financial audits, review plan fulfillment, and audit the issuing and use of materials and capital, including the investigation of organizations and

people in places where many negative phenomena. Have the cadres in such functional organs manifested an objective, model, impartial style in helping evaluate tasks and people?

In order to contribute to renovating the state apparatus so that it can be sufficiently strong to lead the nation in the present phase, we think that we should exercise economic leadership and management not only by means of directives and resolutions but also by closely monitoring the basic level and truly relying on the popular masses. With regard to managing and using public funds, whether the funds of enterprises, living expense allowances, or the funds of a mass organization, there must be specific guidance documents and it is necessary to strictly forbid the arbitrary, excessive use of funds for making awards.

Nguyen Ngoc Mai
Binh Thanh District

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CSO: 4209/659

BRIEFS

TRAINING CADRES FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES--Training cadres sprung from ethnic minorities is a major State policy and is a decisive factor in the economic, cultural and social development of the highlands. By now a body of such cadres have been trained and are maturing. However, they suffer from insufficiency of number and competence, and do not cover all branches of activity. Too few of them at the district and communal level have had a college education or have been trained in secondary vocational schools. Most are school teachers, health and managerial cadres, while few are working in agriculture and industry. The shortage of cadres is particularly acute in the border provinces, in the Central Highlands and along the Truong Son range. The sources of recruitment of cadres sprung from ethnic minorities are the following: First, the revolutionary movement of the masses, in which diligent people are entrusted with concrete tasks of increasing difficulty, the fulfilment of which will win them the confidence of the people. Second, the special schools from children issued from ethnic minorities, especially the boarding-schools run by the administration. Third, the State farms, logging camps, State enterprises, army units stationed in the highlands, to which more and more young people of ethnic minorities are admitted. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 2, 3] /9317

CSO: 4200/1276

PROMOTION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 4, 5

[Text] In our northern border provinces (Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau) there are seven million hectares of natural land, including 430,000 ha of arable land, 130,000 ha of rice-fields, 230,000 ha of subsidiary food crops (i.e. other than rice) and of short-term industrial crops, 2.4 million ha of forests. Forest and mineral resources include timber, bamboo, apatite. The population numbers 3.6 million, of whom 1.6 million are of working age. The region has long-standing traditional trades and crafts such as processing of farm and forest produce, basketry, metal forring and casting, cotton growing, cloth weaving.

By promoting the strong points of the region and making the most of its potentials, all six provinces have developed small-scale industry and handicrafts, both as a separate activity and as sidelines in agriculture.

The State supplies about 25-30% of the materials and equipment needed. The rest is procured by the producers through economic association and integration.

About 90% of the products are delivered to the State; the rest is exchanged for materials and equipment.

Most shops have production chains using modern techniques. Through technical improvement and renovation they have succeeded in augmenting output and upgrading quality. Thus the porcelain and plastics cooperatives in Yen Bai have been turning out 12,000 articles instead of a mere 500 previously per oven in operation. The glass cooperatives in Cao Bang have increased their daily output from 130 to 150 kilograms.

The training of young workers and upgrading of their skills have received due attention. Plans have been worked out, production re-arranged, and efforts focused on branches of activity serving agriculture, forestry and the people's life: processing farm and forest produce, producing metal consumer goods, ceramics, glassware, building materials. Food industries have been promoted: canned fruit, candied fruit, fruit-flavoured liquors in Cao Bang and Lang Son. Shops have been set up to husk paddy, process

cassava, produce noodles from tubers soybean curd, sauces, cane sugar and molasses to be supplied to the local populations and armed forces units stationed in the province.

The authorities are working out adequate policies to do away with bottlenecks and encourage production. More and more individual craftsmen have joined collectives.

However, the rate of development is still inadequate. More should be made of local potentials in order to produce goods for export and diversify production. More competent cadres should be trained.

To this end the border provinces are enforcing a new system of management in which more initiative is given to the grassroots, the bureaucratic subsidy-based system of management is abolished, and a shift made to economic accounting and the socialist mode of enterprise. The aim is to fulfil all targets of the 1986 State plan.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1276

RESTORING ORDER IN DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 6, 7

[Text] In the port city of Hai Phong, the city administration is enforcing the following measures with a view to improving the circulation and distribution of goods:

First, to ensure the initiative of the grassroots in production and trading. To review supplies of materials and equipment to agriculture, first of all fertilizers and insecticides as well as seeds; to industry, small-scale industry and handicrafts, first and foremost energy, and raw materials. On the other hand, industrial enterprises must make all planned remittances to the budget (in the first five months of this year, they have remitted only 34.4% of the yearly figures).

Second, socialist order is to be restored in the circulation and distribution of goods, first and foremost in the organized market. It is forbidden to offices and enterprises to engage in trading if this is not their function. Retail sale units which engage in wholesale trading for a profit, and State Trade cadres who supply State-managed goods to private merchants will be disciplined.

Third, the one-price system is to be maintained on the basis of commercial prices. Food is rationed and sold at fixed prices. With regard to necessities such as pork, sugar, soap, etc, workers and State employees will receive allowances with their monthly salaries. The State trade services will make the goods directly available to workers and employees by selling them at their places of work.

Fourth, there will be no return to the system of rationing and the dual-price system. However, the State Trade must supply fixed quantities of food and other necessities to wage-earners, who will be able to make purchases of their choice with the money they receive in addition to their salaries.

Fifth, economic association is organized between 33 suburban farming cooperatives and 33 inner-city wards, under the terms of which farm produce will be exchanged for goods produced in those wards. There will be fewer State Trade personnel employed in food shops and fruit stalls, while the co-ops will reorganize their manpower and build closer ties with the consumers.

Sixth, measures will be carried on to reform and better manage the market. Severe sanctions are meted out against speculation, smuggling, and collusion between State employees and private merchants. Small traders will be reorganized and part of them shifted to productive and service occupations under the control of the State.

/9317

CSO: 4200/1276

HA NAM NINH RANKS SECOND IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH in Vietnamese 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Our Province Ranks Second Nationally In Increasing Amount of Money Deposited in Savings Accounts in First Quarter"]

[Text] As the newspaper HA NAM NINH announced in its issue No 1055, 11 April 1985, the amount of money deposited in savings accounts in the first quarter increased 14.131 million dong, which increased the amount of surplus money deposited in savings accounts as of 31 March 1986 to nearly 159 million dong, the second greatest amount in the nation (after Hai Hung Province). The director of the Central Socialist Savings Fund praised the efforts of the province and of seven other provinces and municipalities.

Recently the Savings Account Campaign Committee met to discuss measures to promote the campaign to make savings account deposits throughout the province. The members of the campaign committee recommended many specific and appropriate measures for each category in order to encourage the broad popular masses to make savings account deposits. The campaign committee has launched a new emulation campaign to extend from 1 May to 2 September 1986. In the immediate future, efforts will be made to increase by 25 million dong the amount of surplus money deposited in savings accounts in the second quarter.

5616

CSO: 4209/669

BRIEFS

SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS FOR DISTRICTS--By now, out of the 400 districts of the country, 360 have completed comprehensive socio-economic plans for 1986-90 and have begun implementing them in ways suited to the specific conditions of each. By the end of 1985 and the beginning of 1986, drastic changes have happened in about a hundred of them. Pilot districts have undergone overall socio-economic development. Less favoured ones have also blazed new trails. Some instances: Quang Ha district in Quang Ninh province in a region abutting on the northern border and the coast is developing agriculture in an all-sided way while making special efforts in the cultivation of such industrial crops as groundnuts, tea, cinnamon, anis and in the exploitation of marine products. Bao Lap district in Lam Dong province in the Central Highlands is focusing its efforts on industrial crops such as tea, coffee and mulberry in all three sectors: State, collective, and family. Besides, hydropower projects have been undertaken, together with the development of processing industries. Moc Hoa district in Long An province in the Plain of Reeds is stepping up the necessary measures to produce this year two tonnes of food per head of population, and to cover all wasteland with cajeput and jute by 1987. The fulfilment of those plans will bring the following advantages to the district: by making the most of their strong points, they will create a new economic structure; they will be able to build a material and technical infrastructure serving production and the people's life; manpower will be redeployed and production re-structured according to immediate and long-term requirements. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 pp 3, 4] /9317

CSO: 4200/1276

PAPER REPORTS ON MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 19

[Article by Pham The Nhac]

[Text]

Agricultural cooperativization carried out in North Vietnam's mountain provinces since 1960 has led to the establishment of more than 7,000 high-level cooperatives. These, however, concentrate on tilling riceland. Vast areas of hill-forestland where ethnic minorities live are not yet exploited in a rational way. This had led to serious destruction of forests through slash-and-burn farming as well as low and unstable food production in most of the mountain cooperatives.

In the late seventies and the early eighties, agricultural cooperatives in the plains have successfully applied a new mode of management, in which the collective peasants' rights and responsibilities are closely associated: the product-based contract system, first applied for the cultivation of rice and later for animal husbandry and the growing of subsidiary food crops and vegetables. Following their example, the forestry department and the provincial administrations in the mountain regions have devised a new mode of forest and forestland management. Each district, each cooperative (or collective like army unit, school, office...) and later on each household are entrusted with the care of an area of forestland, hilly land or forest, which they will manage and exploit after an overall plan, with clearly laid down rights and responsibilities. By 1982, the forestry department had entrusted 2.5 million hectares of forestland and forest to nearly 4,000 cooperatives. However, owing to a lack of experience and failing a proper reorganization of their work force, many cooperatives have done a rather poor job of it. Forests remained neglected and forest wealth was wantonly exploited. More and more hillslopes were denuded and became wasteland. Since 1983, the Government has stepped up the transfer of forestland and forests to the care of cooperatives and individual families while jointly developing agriculture and forestry. The new policy has brought about positive changes. The area entrusted to a collective is readjusted to fit its managerial ability. At the same time, forest wealth is reassessed and the work force in State farms, cooperatives and other collectives reorganized. Each cooperative devotes 5—20% of its labour force

to forest exploitation. Thanks to a better grasp of their duties and rights in this field including the right to long-term use and inheritance of forests and forestland, the peasants have begun to show more zeal and a greater sense of responsibility. As a result, 1.5 million more hectares of forests have been entrusted by the State to nearly 6,000 cooperatives in 1983 — 1984. Moreover, thousands of offices, schools, army units and tens of thousands of individual households have been entrusted with forestland.

In Nghia Binh province, about 189,000 hectares of forestland and forests have been transferred to 226 cooperatives, 17 production collectives and 9 offices. By now, six districts in the province have applied the contract system down to individual households, and 200 cooperatives have set up nurseries, which have supplied enough saplings for afforestation in the region.

Que Son district (Quang Nam — Da Nang province) has allotted over 18,000 hectares of forestland and forests to 40 cooperatives and set up 16 nurseries producing 12 million saplings a year. In 1983 — 1984, the district carried out concentrated afforestation on 1,250 hectares and planted 5 million saplings in scattered fashion.

After being entrusted with forestland and forests, Muong Chum cooperative (Son La province) has organized their protection and the restoration of natural sources of water, thus creating conditions for intensive farming. It has also planted hill rice on forestland to help solve the food problem, bringing per capita food availability from 9 kg to 18 kg a month.

Tien Son cooperative (Vinh Phu province) has raised funds among the population for forest exploitation and has also appropriated funds from its own accumulation, food and labour funds to this end, at the same time applying the contract system-down to each household. Thus, no fund is asked from the State and for the co-op members there are more jobs and more revenues from agricultural-forest products while the cooperative also earns extra income from forest products.

The allotment of land to grow forest species in garden-sized patches has greatly improved the family economy, due to the valuable products derived from them. Mui Ne village (Thuan Hai province) has entrusted each household with 7,000 square metres of coastal sandy land to grow such "forests". At first, people grow filao pines to stop the sand, then plant coconut-palms intercalated with cassava and sweet potato, with which to rear pigs. Some households have planted tens of thousands of filao pines and sold to the State several tons of pork (slaughter weight) a year, not to mention timber and firewood from filao pines.

Nevertheless, many problems are still unsolved: the State should enact adequate policies on the forest manager's rights and responsibilities, the prices paid by the State for forest products and the procedure of transfer of forestland and forests. Production should be reorganized at the grassroots. To this end, a rational division of labour must come into force in forestry, and the contract system applied down to each household. One should jointly develop agriculture and forestry and conduct economic association with other enterprises in the district and in the country. Lastly, one should step by step apply the achievements of science and technology to forestry, from the production of saplings to the exploitation of timber or other forest products.

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CAJEPUT FARMING IN PLAIN OF REEDS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 20

[Article by Nguyen Van Thi]

[Text] The Plain of Reeds in Dong Thap province (Mekong delta) was a well-known resistance base in the wars against the French, then the American imperialists. It is a vast malaria-ridden and snake-infested swampy region near the Kampuchean frontier. Yet it bids fair to become an economically rich region after irrigation water have been built to wash away the acidity and salinity of the soil. Editor.

Thap Muoi district, Dong Thap province, is faced with the problem of its economic development. After long investigations it has been found that cajeput should be an important asset second only to rice. So, while seeking to raise the yields of food crops, the district administration has begun to develop the planting of cajeputs (*Milaleuca leucadendron*) as a part of the general formula for economic development: "cajeput--fish--bee--bird," which is expected to bring in large returns and meet the requirements of both home consumption and export.

Two distinct regions have taken shape in Dong Thap: one in which rice is grown according to the method of intensive farming and crop multiplication, and animals are raised; here industry and handicrafts are also promoted in order to form an agricultural-industrial structure. The second region, with acid sulphate soil, is suited for the growing of cajeput and should have a structure combining forestry, agriculture, fishing, and industry. In the past years, local inhabitants have turned large cajeput areas into rice fields; they have also paid little attention to the protection of the environment, thereby depleting such natural resources as shrimps, fish, snakes, tortoises, birds.

The cajeput is a tree having a high economic value. From its leaves a precious medicinal oil is extracted; its trunk gives a hard timber used in construction, particularly in the making of piles. Cajeput forests purify the atmosphere. Birds come to nest in great numbers and may bring in important revenues. In the war against the Americans, to provide cover for the people and armed forces, the revolutionary authorities encouraged the population to plant cajeput over large areas, and many families

owned dozens of hectares of this tree. At present, a redistribution of land has been under way, a kind of land reform. According to the new constitution, the land belongs to the State. However, failing a good explanation work among the masses, many families have been confused. In the 1980 dry season, they felled or burned down tens of hectares of young cajeputs for firewood.

The area of farmland in Thap Muoi totals 40,000 hectares, of which 22,000 hectares are planted with rice. The remaining land is acid sulphate and is suited to the growing of cajeput, not food crops. So far, only 10,500 hectares are planted with cajeput; the remainder, about 7,500 hectares, is wasteland. And so a programme has been worked out for the exploitation of the Plain of Reeds. Cajeput planting has been restored and reorganized, as part of a plan to build an economic structure combining agriculture, forestry and industry.

According to this programme, by 1990, the district will raise the area under cajeput to 18,000 hectares. To this end, it will build an irrigation system and divide the forests into sections for better fire control. In order to combine cajeput exploitation with the rearing of fish, bees, snakes, and tortoises, farms have been set up to this end, each farm exploiting 2,000-2,500 hectares of cajeput.

The Thap Muoi Forest-product Company, set up in September 1984, controls the exploitation of cajeput and conducts business in this line. Though having only begun to apply the economic accounting system, it has earned some profits. The products collected help meet the requirements of the province and part of them are bartered for other goods. From cajeput the local inhabitants draw an important income. In 1984, while the total value of industrial output in the district was 3.25 million dong, the income derived from cajeput amounted to 8 million dong.

In the last five years, Dong Thap province and Thap Muoi district have expanded the area under cajeput, thus gradually reducing the area of wasteland and restoring the former ecological system of the region.

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BRIEFS

WORKSHOPS SERVING AGRICULTURE--By now, in the six suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City there have been set up four State-run mechanical engineering workshops and two joint-State-private ones, all serving agricultural production. These enterprises comprise shops specialized in electro-mechanical repairs, metal forging, carpentry, paddy husking, animal feed processing, battery repair and charging, etc. More than 50% of the city's 172 cooperatives and 634 production collectives doing agricultural work have their own mechanics. In 1985, the city supplied equipment to two pilot cooperatives in Cu Chi district with a view to their mechanization: the power supply department laid 257 kilometres of power transmission line, set up 255 sub-stations with a total capacity of 16,917 kva and was to provide each year 12 million kwh of electricity. The water conservation department built 20 pumping stations serving about 10,000 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 1 Jul 86 p 6] /9317

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PAPER REPORTS ON MANAGEMENT, UTILIZATION OF LABOR

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Nhat Quang]

[Text]

The situation in this field has been reviewed at a recent summing-up conference in Hanoi. In 1985, the Labour department improved measures to distribute the work force, resettle populations, ameliorate the wages system and the employment of labour in the State sector.

In 1985, 396,000 people (186,000 of working age) were resettled; employment was found for 400,000 people in urban areas; 85,000 people were recruited for employment in the State sector; and 140 million workdays of voluntary labour were devoted to such public-interest work as water conservation, dyke building, etc.

In 1986, it is estimated that there will be one million more people of working age (about 300,000 in the urban areas); hence the problem of finding employment for them.

In 1986, 650,000 people (260,000 of working age) will be resettled, including 200,000 people in population readjustment between provinces with different population densities; 50,000 formerly nomadic households with 280,000 people will be sedentarized. Conditions will thus be created for resettling more than 3 million people (including 1.2 million people of working age) and the sedentarization of 1.2 million nomadic people in the coming five years.

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